INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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...DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...ne. Temp. 16-6 (61-43). Tomorrow: Variable, ...day's temp. 13-3 (55-37). LONDON: Cloudy, ... 13-5 (58-41). Tomorrow: Variable. Yester... temp. 15-7 (59-45). ROME: Clear. Temp ...66-41). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 24-15 ... Yesterday's temp. 31-18 (70-50).

...DITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 S.
Belgium ..... 30 B.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.50 D.Kr.
Eire ..... 16 P.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M.
France ..... 2.50 F.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M.
Great Britain ..... 15 P
Greece ..... 18 Drs.
India ..... Rs. 6
Iran ..... 40 Rials
Italy ..... 300 Lire
Israel ..... LE 2.30
Lebanon ..... $1.20
Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Morocco ..... 3.50 Dr.
Netherlands... 1.50 Flor.
Nigeria ..... 50 K.
Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Portugal ..... 17 Esc.
Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
Spain ..... 30 Ptas
Turkey ..... T.L 8
U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Yugoslavia ..... 9 D



Associated Press.

...na and Andrei Sakharov at home in Moscow on Friday.

*...ies Being Hit by Police*

## ...kharov Expects to Answer ...r Clash at Dissident's Trial

...SCOW, April 16 (UPI).— ... Peace Prize winner Andrei ...arov denied today that he ... his wife, Yelena, had been ...n by police, but he said that ...lieves he will have to answer ...violent incidents involving ... at a dissident's trial.

... said that he would welcome ...s a chance "to draw atten... to the conditions of political ... in the Soviet Union."

...riend of the couple said yes...y that Mrs. Sakharov had ...ed in a telephone call that ... had been beaten by police. ...e former nuclear physicist ...d the report.

... Sakharov, 54, said that his ... was forcibly ejected from the ...t building, receiving bruises, ...e Omsk trial of Tatar dissi... Mustafa Djemilev. He said ...he, personally, had not been ...handled and conceded that ...d his wife earlier had struck ...emen and officials. He later ...gized, he said.

...e incidents took place at the ...day trial in which Mr. Dje... military received a 2 1/2-year sentence in a strict-regime labor camp on charges of slandering the Soviet state.

**'Unbearable Mockery'**

*Mr. Sakharov described the sentence* as "savage injustice" and said that the trial was an "unbearable mockery," violating the law numerous times.

Mr. Sakharov made his comments at a news conference in his Moscow apartment after returning *from Omsk. He said that he* had gone to the trial to insure that it received publicity in the absence of Western correspondents.

Asked about the violence, he said, "Probably, we will have to answer for our resistance to the authorities. We think this would be very useful. It would show that the illegalities of the chairman of the court and those who implement the violations lay at the root of the incidents."

*Mr. Sakharov said that he* believed "the whole process of the trial was directed from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

# India Sets New Curbs On Births

## Compulsion Plan Is Not Adopted

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, April 16 (NYT). —*The Indian* government today outlined a broad new birth-control policy designed to give "top national priority" to slowing the rapid growth of this country's population.

The long-awaited program, which included raising the minimum marriage age and paying more money to persons who voluntarily have themselves sterilized, stopped short of nationwide compulsory sterilization, which has been intensely debated by Indians in recent months.

But the federal government made it clear that it had no objection to legislation pending in several Indian states to compel the sterilization of persons who already have two or three children.

"We are of the view that where a state legislature, in the exercise of its own powers, decides that the time is ripe and it is necessary to pass legislation for compulsory sterilization, it may do so," said Dr. Karan Singh, the *minister for health and family* planning.

**Crisis Cited**

Outlining the government's position in a major policy statement marked by an unusual sense of urgency, Dr. Singh declared: "*We are facing a population explosion* of crisis dimensions which has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress that we have made. The time factor is so pressing, and the population growth so formidable, that we have to get out of the vicious circle through a direct assault upon this problem, as a national commitment."

The only reason that Dr. Singh gave for the decision to avoid national legislation on compulsory sterilization "at least for the time being" was that the "administrative and medical infrastructure" in many parts of the *country was still inadequate to* cope with it.

Like most of the recent debate on the subject, the minister's statement made no mention of any moral or civil libertarian objection to the idea of compulsory sterilization, such as might be heard in some Western countries.

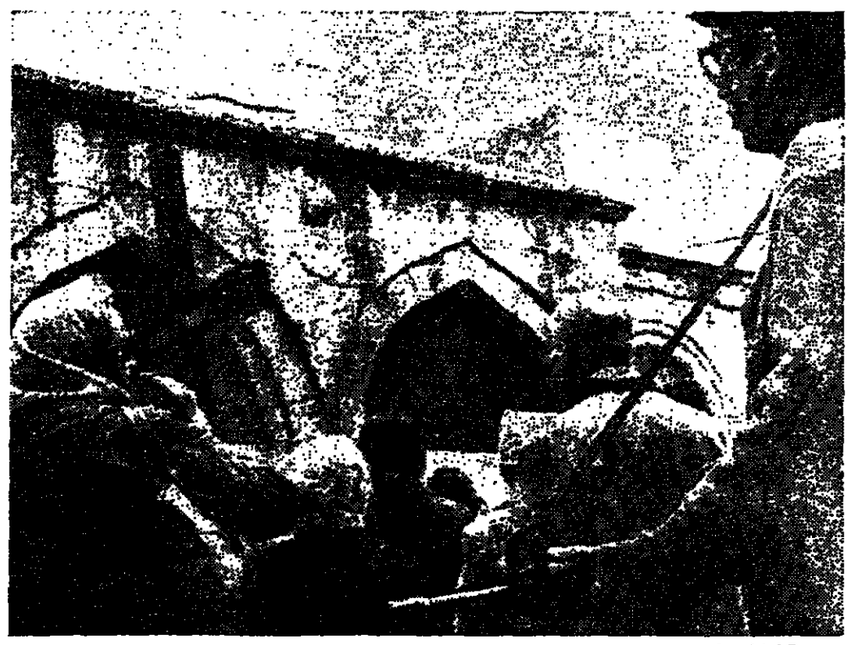
"It is clear that public opinion is *now ready to accept much* more stringent measures for planning than before," he said, outlining the policy at a meeting of state health ministers in New Delhi.

Although he did not offer any reason for that conclusion, some persons in the government have said that, with civil liberties suspended in India since last June, in a much-proclaimed new mood of "national discipline," the time is ripe for tougher action on population control.

**Limit of Three**

Mr. Singh said that if a state government decided it did want to legislate sterilization, "our advice will be to bring in the limitation after three children and to make it uniformly applicable to all Indian citizens resident in that state without distinction of caste, creed or community."

*So far, none of India's 22 states* have enacted laws requiring that private citizens be sterilized after a certain number of children. But several, including Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana have such legislation at various stages of consideration.



Associated Press.

An Israeli soldier stands guard during Good Friday procession in Jerusalem.

## *10,000 Pilgrims Retrace the Via Dolorosa*

*JERUSALEM, April 16 (UPI).—About 10,000* Christian pilgrims wound through the streets of the old city of Jerusalem today retracing the route that Jesus followed to his death.

The pilgrims made the annual procession along the Via Dolorosa from the traditional site where Pontius Pilate sentenced Jesus to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the traditional place of entombment.

Israeli soldiers and border police stood guard as the Good Friday procession wound through the walled city.

*No incidents were reported in the old city.*

Many of the pilgrims walked with the burden of massive wooden crosses, some as long as eight feet, on their shoulders. Others carried white banners emblazoned with red crosses.

In Vatican City, Pope Paul VI walked barefoot through St. Peter's Basilica to kiss the feet of a crucifix before carrying a cross in a torchlit procession at the Colosseum where, according to tradition, Christians once were thrown to the lions.

# Arafat Endorses Syrian Stance in Lebanese Strife

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, April 16 (NYT).—Syria and the Palestinian guerrilla movement announced a face-saving compromise today aimed at ending the Lebanese civil war. The seven-point program called for a cease-fire, a resistance to any partition of the country, a "rejection of Arabization" of the crisis and a "rejection of U.S. solutions and plots in Lebanon."

The program was announced after a six-hour meeting in Damascus between the government of President Hafez al-Assad and the Palestine Liberation Organization of Yassir Arafat.

The joint Syrian-Palestinian announcement of the program, which largely asserted Syria's perspective on the crisis, made no mention of the presence of an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 Syrian and Syrian-controlled Palestinian troops that have recently entered *Lebanon. Well-placed Western* diplomats predicted that they would remain to prevent a major resumption of hostilities.

**Rightist-Leftist Support**

*The program, which appeared* to have the support of the main rightist factions, Premier Rashid Karami and the left, contained the following points:

- "Ending the *fighting* and taking a unified stand against any party that resumes military operations."
- Resurrection of the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese Higher Military Committee to implement a new cease-fire "until the election of a new president who will then decide on security measures he considers suitable."
- "Resisting partition in all its forms and any action or measure that will harm the unity of the people and land of Lebanon."
- "Rejecting the Arabization of the Lebanese crisis, particularly if this would lead to the entry of Arab forces." Syria's principal Arab rival, Iraq, has demanded convening the Arab League to consider the civil war and the entry of Syrian forces into Lebanon.
- "Rejection of U.S. solutions and plots in Lebanon."
- "Continuation of the Syrian initiative"—an allusion to the *persistent efforts of Mr. Assad's* government to find a political exit from the war.
- "Rejecting internationalization, or the entry of international *forces to Lebanon.*" *This has been* a long-standing suggestion of the Christian right.

The communiqué left a number *of questions unanswered, such as* when a new cease-fire would officially come into effect and what forces from the shattered Lebanese Army would participate in the resurrected tripartite military committee. But it underlined the extent to which Lebanon's *political destiny lies in the* hands of Syria and the Palestinians.

Mr. Assad's regime, which had armed a number of factions in *the civil war, last month began* to throw its weight against the ascendant alliance of Moslem and leftist fighting groups, backed by Mr. Arafat's Fatah and leftist Palestinian groups.

The decision to halt the progress of the left, on the grounds

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## *France Hints Troop Role In Lebanon*

BEIRUT, April 16 (Reuters). —French peace envoy Georges Gorse said today that France would be prepared to consider participation in a security control system in Lebanon if a suitable proposal were made.

"My government would be ready to study the question if it were put in a certain way," he told a press conference at the end of his eight-day visit.

But he said that, as far as he knew, no serious proposal had been put forward for using foreign troops to restore peace in Lebanon.

*Ties Power Vacuum to Christian Democrats*

# Schmidt Calls Italy's Ruling Party Inept

*From Wire Dispatches*

HAMBURG, April 16.—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt accused Italy's ruling Christian Democrats last night of causing a power vacuum in their country through inept government.

Criticizing the conservative minority government in Rome during a television interview, Mr. Schmidt declared that the "social relationships in [Italy] are no longer in order."

"And I don't want to make more detailed criticism of a nation that is closely allied with us. But it is a nation about which we can be concerned, just *as we can be concerned about* the Iberian Peninsula, without the German Chancellor now mixing in the domestic politics there," he added.

Mr. Schmidt was replying to a German journalist's question whether the Soviet Union could intervene in a Western European "power vacuum" and alter the balance in its favor.

"I don't see that the Soviet Union is jumping into a power vacuum," the Chancellor replied. "What I see is a vacuum in governing ability of individual nations in Western Europe."

**Still in Government**

Reminded that the Socialists "are still in the government" of Italy, Mr. Schmidt retorted:

"It is a nation that has been ruled for 30 years by the Christian Democrats. And the chancellors, who are called minister presidents there, were always Christian Democrats. Only, the social relationships are no longer in order in their nation."

But Mr. Schmidt also extended his criticism to other governments in Western Europe.

"If the word vacuum is correct, it actually refers more to the domestic situation in individual nations in Europe rather than to Europe as a whole. The weakness of contemporary Europe is the domestic weakness of several governments," he declared.

Mr. Schmidt also said that in states ruled by Social Democratic governments, such as Austria, West Germany and Scandinavian countries, *there had been social* progress, no reactionary adherence to old forms and contents and, therefore, no noteworthy Communist parties, he added.

"You have important Communist parties where old ways have been maintained for decades by violence and force: In Portugal, in Spain, in Italy, to a certain extent in France, which has been stamped by Gaullism," he said.

Mr. Schmidt's comments about Italy touched off sharp criticism in Rome, where leaders of the Christian Democratic party were upset that they were compared with the former Fascist regimes of Spain and Portugal.

The Italian Ambassador in Bonn attempted to get clarification about the Chancellor's remarks, but was advised that the Foreign Ministry was closed for *Good Friday and the Easter* weekend.

## *Alabama Doctor Faces Inquiry: Pulled Stitches Over Unpaid Bill*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 16 (AP).—A doctor accused of *pulling freshly sewn stitches from the arm of a boy who had* only $20 toward the bill of $25 will be investigated by the Medical Association of Alabama, the organization's president said yesterday.

Dr. Vernon Stabler said the incident was "very regrettable" but said he would not censure the physician, Dr. Bobby Merkle of Uniontown, "until we hear his side."

Dr. Merkle was accused of removing fresh stitches from the *arm of 13-year-old Melvin Armstrong of Uniontown when the* boy could not pay the $25 fee in July, 1974. The black youth's father later sued the white doctor for $50,000 damages and an all-white jury in Marion Tuesday awarded Mr. Armstrong $20.

During the trial at Marion in rural south-central Alabama, Police Chief Robert Hester testified that Dr. Merkle said he had removed the stitches because he needed the fee immediately.

Dr. Merkle commented only briefly yesterday, saying: "I regret deeply *this unfortunate incident.*"

The boy was taken next to a doctor in nearby Greensboro. The Greensboro doctor restitched the arm and gave the youth a tetanus shot. He charged $20.

## *Traffic Deaths Cut By 3,500 in France*

PARIS, April 16 (Reuters).— Traffic deaths in France have dropped by about 3,500 a year since stricter speed limits and seat belt regulations were introduced, the Ministry of the Interior *announced today.*

Figures showed that fatalities dropped from the 1973 peak of 16,617 to 13,170 last year, the ministry said.

## *...ech Reds Re-Elect Husak; ...voboda Is Out of Presidium*

...RAGUE, April 16 (UPI).—The Czechoslovak Communist party, ...locked in a struggle between moderates and hardliners, recon...ed Gustav Husak as its leader today but dropped former President ...k Svoboda from the ruling presidium.

*The departure of Mr. Svoboda, who was president from the* ...t of the liberal reform move... in March, 1968, until his ...cement by Mr. Husak last ... was the only change at the ...tive level announced at the ... of the party's 15th congress. ... Husak, 63, was clearly in ... humor as he read out the ...es of the new presidium— ...gizing for mentioning him- ... first. "As you see, no sur... ...s," he remarked.

... "nothing but Josefs," he joked ...aming Kempny, Korcak and ...rt as members.

...viet delegation chief Andrei ...enko expressed Moscow's full ...ing for Mr. Husak on the ...d day of the weeklong con... removing any doubt over ...e-election.

**Ouster Expected**

...e party had been expected for ... time to drop Mr. Svoboda ... the presidium. He was pres...t in August, 1968, when the ...et-led forces invaded Czecho...kia to crush the liberal re...ers under former party lead... Alexander Dubcek.

...ce he replaced Mr. Dubcek ...April, 1969, Mr. Husak has ...tained a balance between ...erate and pro-Moscow fac...s and between Czechs and ...aks.

... Husak read his closing ...ch in his native Slovakian, ...ng delivered his opening re... in Czech.

...fferences between hardliners ...he presidium like Vasil Bilak ... Antonin Kapek, and moder... like Mr. Husak, Premier Lu...r Strougal and Slovakian ...y leader Josef Lenart, were ...arent in speeches at the con...s.

...r. Kapek, the Prague party ...etary, who took the Soviet ...gation on a sightseeing tour, ... in his speech the national ... should never obscure the red ... of Communism.

...e Soviet leaders preferred ... Husak over their more ob...s supporters, however, prob... because he enjoys wider sup... in the Czechoslovak party ... in the country as a whole, ...tical observers said.



Gustav Husak AP.

# U.S. Reshapes Its African Policy to Seek to End Superpower Rivalry

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT).—The U.S. government's attitude toward Africa, long unfocused and drifting with events, has hardened since the crisis in Angola into a determination to eliminate superpower conflict from black Africa.

In pursuit of the goal, the Ford administration has adopted a twin approach: brandishing a verbal stick at the Soviet Union and Cuba to deter future Angolas while giving new emphasis to calls for majority rule in southern Africa and economic development across the continent.

Although Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will go to Africa later this month, his visit is not *expected to bring* any changes in this approach. In fact, as part of the effort to carry out the policy, several moves are being considered in conjunction with his trip.

One would be to cement agreements on short-term aid to Zambia and Mozambique to ease the economic cost to them of having closed their borders to trade with Rhodesia.

Another move being contemplated is a comprehensive program involving many countries to alleviate the effects of droughts in the sub-Saharan region.

Some critics of the twin approach, like Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, believe that waving a stick at the Soviet Union and Cuba undermines rather than reinforces the call for support of majority rule in southern Africa.

Sen. Clark charges that Mr. Kissinger's recent threats designed *to deter further Cuban* military action in Africa only encouraged Rhodesian intransigence, because the white minority government got the impression *that the United States would not* stand idly by—U.S. denials notwithstanding.

Sen. Clark said in an interview that the way to deal with the Soviet threat in Africa was to remove the causes and excuses for the presence of the Russians and Cubans. He said that could be achieved by making real progress toward solving the problems of southern Africa.

"The Africans turned to Moscow and Havana for help in moving toward majority rule only after we turned them down," he said.

Sen. Clark notwithstanding, many critics in and out of the administration feel that the new twin approach represents an improvement over the attitude of neglect and the policy of straddling the black-white issue that has characterized the last six years.

In carrying out the new policy, officials say, a coalition of black African nations will have to be organized that will state its opposition to intervention by superpowers.

At the same time, these officials say, a coalition of support will have to be developed in Congress among conservatives who insist on a strong stand against *Soviet intervention and liberals* demanding ideological support of black African aspirations.

## *Warnings to Russia, Cuba Balanced By Support for Black Nationalists*

The old policy toward southern Africa was set out in a memo*randum of January, 1970, prepared* by Mr. Kissinger and approved by former President Richard Nixon.

That memorandum, which formed the *basis of a later decision*, stated that the black-white problem was "extremely long-range (and probably insoluble)," and recommended a policy of "quietly relaxing bilateral relations with South Africa," avoiding pressure on the Portuguese to give up their colonial holdings in Mozambique and Angola and "increasing aid and making other gestures to black states."

The policy toward Central Africa was one of nonattention. This gave way to some focus in 1973, the year when *rising oil* prices portended that the *insistent voices of small and poor* states could not be ignored. Mr. Kissinger decided that Zaire, with its potential wealth in raw materials and its pivotal location, held the key to Central Africa's future.

The twin approach was forged in the heat of the Soviet-backed victory in Angola. Confronta*tions that had not been expected* for years suddenly had to be dealt with.

That sense of urgency has dissipated somewhat in recent weeks. Instead of having only weeks to forestall a Soviet-Cuban move against Rhodesia, officials now speak of many months.

Instead of having months to deal with the question of South-West Africa, they talk of a year.

Intelligence reports estimate that the Cubans will spend *months helping the new govern*ment in Angola consolidate its control before thinking about moving on.

Gone also is the panic in some *high State Department quarters* about immediate threats to Presidents *Mobutu Sese Seko of* Zaire and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who opposed the Soviet-backed force in Angola.

While administration policymakers see Soviet moves in Africa as aimed almost exclusively at the United States, many Chinese and Soviet specialists believe that Moscow's main aim, or at least equal aim, is to displace China as the ideological leader of wars of national liberation. If the specialists are correct, trying to deter Moscow by warning that détente with Washington is at stake is not likely to prove effective.

Another factor in policy discussions is the fact that South Africa's share of the almost $3 billion in direct U.S. investments in sub-Saharan Africa jumped from 38 per cent in 1973 to 56 per cent in 1974 and is still rising.

This gives a powerful voice to the 300 U.S. companies who favor a stand-pat policy in southern Africa. Among those with the biggest business stake are Union Carbide, the Mobil Corp. and Westinghouse.

# *Athens, Ankara Bases Pacts Opposed by Greek-Americans*

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP). —Leaders of the Greek-American community, who lobbied successfully in 1974 for an arms embargo against Turkey, are urging Congress to reject new base agreements signed with both Greece and Turkey.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios signed a U.S.-Greek base agreement yesterday, just three weeks after a similar accord was concluded with Turkey.

The terms of the pact with Greece call for the United States to give the Athens government $700 million in arms aid over the four-year life of the accord. The Turkish agreement requires the United States to supply Ankara with $1 billion in arms aid over the same period with the Turks agreeing to reopen 26 bases to U.S. use.

In the agreement with Greece, Athens will have full control over all military installations in Greece, including air, naval and communications facilities where several thousand U.S. servicemen are stationed.

There are no major combat bases in Greece. *Most U.S. bases* in the country are for training, communications and refueling.

U.S. officials admitted the arrangement of the accord with Greece is in response to opposition from Greek supporters in Congress to the signing of the Turkish pact.

Reaction from Greek-American leaders was negative. Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., a leader of the pro-Greece faction in Congress, said the agreement with Greece will not end congressional opposition to the Turkish pact. He criticized administration strategy concerning both accords. "I think it wiser if we have neither deal," he said.

Rep. Brademas added that Congress "would question why the United States should be paying its allies to use bases that are presumably for their security as well as ours."

An equally negative response came from Eugene Rossides, a counsel to the American Hellenic *Institute Public Affairs Committee*, Inc. He said Greek-American leaders contacted by telephone in six states showed "overwhelming opposition" to both the *Greek and Turkish accords.* He said both agreements should be defeated by Congress "in the interests of the United States."

Mr. Rossides said the Turkish agreement *should be voted down* because it "rewards Turkish aggression," a reference to the invasion of Cyprus that led to the U.S. arms embargo.

**Turkey Approves**

ANKARA, April 16 (Reuters). —Turkey regards the agreement between Greece and the United States as a positive move toward strengthening NATO's southern flank, Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil was quoted as saying today.

**Greek-Cypriot Left**

NICOSIA, April 16 (AP).— Leftist Greek-Cypriot political parties today criticized the U.S. agreement with Greece but the *Cyprus government declined to* comment.

*Agricultural Output Up 260%*

# Israel Boasts of Gains Made By West-Bank Arab Farmers

By Thomas W. Lippman

JERUSALEM, April 16 (WP).—The Israeli Ministry of Agriculture has published a study stating that agricultural output on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan increased 260 per cent in the first six years after Israel occupied it and the per capita income of the rural year to $666.

These figures help to explain why many Israelis were surprised when restive West Bank youths rioted in February and last month and shopkeepers closed their doors to protest Israel's tough response.

They also explain why some Israelis were annoyed at the worldwide publicity given to the disturbances, which they felt told only one side of the story and failed to report what Foreign Minister Yigal Allon describes as "Israel's enlightened conduct" in the occupied territories.

The Israelis feel they have done a good job in a difficult situation. They say the 550,000 Arabs of the West Bank are better off today for education, public health, income and even political opportunity than they ever were under Jordan's King Hussein or his British or Turkish predecessors.

"The administered areas are tranquil and thriving," says an Israeli publication for foreign visitors. "Arabs and Israelis, who until 1967 had lived in mutual separation and estrangement, are today enjoying the beginnings of a peaceful and fruitful coexistence."

West Bank residents interviewed in the last month have not disputed that they are making material progress but they say this is irrelevant to the fundamental grievances that underlie the outbreak of violence.

If there is a new mood of assertiveness and support for the Palestine Liberation Organization on the West Bank, they say, it is not because the people are poor but because they are tired of living under a hostile power that has occupied their land for nearly nine years and represents what the Arabs feel is a threat to annex it outright.

The Israelis, however, say that the West Bankers cannot change their status by rioting and that disorder will only hamper the economic and educational progress the Israelis feel they are helping the Arabs to make. "If they want to close the shops and schools, that's their loss," said an officer of the military government. "Our job is to keep order and we intend to do it."

**Figures Assembled**

The Israelis have assembled columns of figures to support their claims of progress on the West Bank. While there is no way to confirm their accuracy, even a casual visitor can see the solid stone houses, electric wires, TV aerials, tractors, telephones and lines of schoolchildren with their bookbags.

The Ministry of Agriculture study was written by Samuel Pohoryles, an expert on rural economics, who is on the staff of both the ministry and Tel Aviv University. It deals only with the West Bank's rural residents, not the town dwellers who went to the polls this week to choose their new municipal councils. Communists, nationalist Syrian Ba'athists and PLO supporters were swept to power in the towns and villages.

The study says that the value of the West Bank's agricultural output rose 260 per cent from 1968 through 1974, measured in constant dollars. According to Mr. Pohoryles, this far exceeds the estimate of the Food and Agriculture Organization, which says it takes 25 years to double the output of a given region.

With Israeli technical assistance and short-term loans, the study says, residents of the West Bank are now using nine times as many tractors and 6.5 times as much fertilizer as they were when Israel captured the territory.

**Balanced Effect**

Through technological advances, Mr. Pohoryles said, the West Bankers have been able to produce more potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, wheat and livestock with less manpower. While many economists consider the trend undesirable in developing economies with expanding populations that need jobs, he said that effect has been balanced on the West Bank by the availability of jobs inside Israel. Almost 50,000 West Bank residents cross into Israel proper to work each day.

Except for the Egyptians, Arabs have the reputation of being poor farmers and many Israelis are only half joking when they talk of using their own agricultural expertise as a basis for creating peaceful ties with their neighbors.

Mr. Pohoryles attributed the progress on the West Bank to Israeli aid and the "demonstration effect" of Israeli farming on West Bankers who come to work here.

## *French Reds Deny Dropping Party Emblem*

PARIS, April 16 (AP).—A member of the French Communist party's Central Committee today denied a report that the party planned to do away with its hammer and sickle symbol, the French radio reported.

The state radio quoted Pierre Juquin as saying the party had no such intention and that confusion may have been created by a Communist mayoral candidate in Tours who was using a green circle on a white banner as an emblem because he is a well-known ecologist.

## *Wage Rises Set For Employees At UN in Geneva*

GENEVA, April 16 (Reuters).—United Nations agencies will sign a wage agreement Wednesday, settling a 15-month-old dispute which led to the first strike at the UN's European headquarters here, a staff spokesman said today.

The agreement will give secretaries, typists, office workers and maintenance technicians salary increases of between 11 and 15 per cent, the spokesman said.

About 4,000 of the 7,000 persons working for the UN and its agencies in Geneva will receive the increases, backdated to Aug. 1.

Lower-paid workers went on strike for eight days just over six weeks ago, bringing work at the Palais des Nations complex to a standstill.

Strike leaders said pay had fallen 30 per cent behind equivalent Swiss commercial salaries although UN policy was to pay its general service workers the best prevailing local rates.

## *Last Soviet Ships Sail From Egypt*

CAIRO, April 16 (Reuters).—The last five Soviet Navy ships left Alexandria harbor last night one hour before the deadline imposed by the Egyptian government, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said today.

President Anwar Sadat announced the revocation of naval facilities for Soviet warships after Egypt abrogated its friendship treaty with Moscow last month.

President Sadat said he was scrapping the treaty because Moscow had failed to supply the Egyptian armed forces with weapons and spare parts and had also refused to allow easier repayment of debts.

## U.S. Note Protests Soviet Incidents

MOSCOW, April 16 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy protested to the Soviet government for the sixth time in three weeks today over harassment of U.S. diplomats in Moscow.

The protest, in the form of a diplomatic note, complained specifically about a new series of late-night telephone calls to diplomats and an incident yesterday in which an embassy officer was confronted on a Moscow street by three men.

One of the three said he had a brother working in New York and asked the diplomat, "How would you like to be shot at on Moscow streets?"

## Army-Civilian Clashes Reported in Libya

TUNIS, April 16 (UPI).—The government-controlled news agency has reported that several persons were killed and 200 injured during clashes in Libya between army units and civilians during the last few days.

The agency said yesterday that 200 army officers had been arrested and that a number of them had been executed. The agency, TAP, said the clashes were "between army units and the population which was expressing its growing discontent with the oppressive regime of Col. [Moamer] Qadhafi."

1. Your father's advice.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.



Keystone.

A view of the Palais Schaumburg on the banks of the Rhine in Bonn.

## *The New Chancellery in Bonn: A Question of Style*

BONN, April 16 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will move into new offices here next month and his departure from the 19th-century Palais Schaumburg signals the end of Bonn's role as a "provisional capital."

Since the West German Republic was founded 27 years ago, chancellors and their staffs have worked in makeshift offices in the chateau-style residence on the banks of the Rhine.

Despite its name, the graceful old building is no palace. It was so cramped that Guenter Guillaume, former Chancellor Willy Brandt's personal assistant, who turned out to be an East German spy, had his office in an attic.

The squat chocolate-colored rectangular block of metal and glass that is the new Chancellery is across the road from the white palais. They could not be further apart in style.

**Criticism Voiced**

Built at a cost of 106 million deutsche marks (about $45 million) the new *Kanzleramt*, or Chancellery, is the target of criticism because of its appearance.

The three-story building is flat-topped, and its outside walls are made of brown oxydized metal divided in rectangles.

Local residents have dubbed it "the brown house," the name of the former Nazi headquarters in Munich.

Chancellor Schmidt himself said it reminded him of a savings bank and at first refused to move in. He gave in because of the security problems involved in carrying secret documents from the palais to the new building.

The president of the Federal Building Bureau, Wolfgang Leuschner, said the bureau was determined to avoid any similarity to Hitler's Chancellery, built by Albert Speer in the 1930s.

"We did not want it to be a visible expression of power," he said.

When the plans were drawn up seven years ago, the architects were told that the building must be modest and representative of democracy.

The original idea was that it should be more or less open to view from the street. Citizens were supposed to be able to look in and see how the government was operating.

But political terrorism put an end to that idea. The building has been surrounded by railings and a moat-like ditch conceals the machine-gun posts of guards.

The building will ultimately have 440 offices that can be made bigger or smaller by moving walls. There is a conference room equipped with facilities for simultaneous translation in seven languages and a soundproof room for secret talks.

In case the city power plant fails, the Chancellery has its own generators.

Finally, for the chancellor who has everything, there is a swimming pool measuring about 20 feet by 40 feet.

*Party Leaders Learn to Listen*

# Polish Constitutional Debate Resolved Deftly

By Peter Osnos

WARSAW (WP).—With pulpit oratory, petitions and quiet dialogue, Poland's Catholic bishops, joined by many intellectuals, recently persuaded the country's Communist leadership to modify its position on a series of constitutional amendments widely criticized as repressive.

The controversy revealed a great deal about the intricate balance of influences in Poland today. Despite three decades of Communist rule, most of the population is Catholic and the party leaders have learned to listen when the public speaks.

The protests posed no immediate challenge to the Communists' authority, unlike the political crises of 1956 and 1970 and the church-state clashes of the 1960s.

The party never acknowledged the extent of pressure being brought on it and has since taken what appears to be some retaliatory action against several of the protesters. Nonetheless, there is no dispute that in the end the amendments were considerably softened—only a symbolic nod to democracy perhaps, as a Pole put it, but still an achievement.

**Ironic View**

Many ordinary Poles took an ironic view. "Why did we need a new constitution?" goes a joke. "The old one had never been used."

The proposed changes, evidently intended to bring Poland's 1952 Constitution in line with others in the Soviet bloc, would have: sanctioned the Communist party as "the leading political force in the country," stressed Poland's "inseparable and unbreakable" ties with the Soviet Union and declared that "citizens' rights are inseparably linked with honest fulfillment of their duties to the Socialist motherland"—which the church saw as an infringement on religious liberty.

The amendments appeared at an awkward moment for the Communists. Since the workers' riots in December, 1970, that brought Edward Gierek to power as party first secretary, Poland has been tranquil. Economic growth had improved the standard of living while the church benefited from the return of some property.

But progress had started to slow and there were rumors of impending price increases on staple goods, the same action that led to trouble in 1970. There were even whispers of sabotage in a succession of fires in central Warsaw.

Then, just as the Communists were preparing for their party congress in December, dissent was expressed about the amendments. The initial petition carried 59 signatures, including Antoni Slonimski, the poet, and Jerzy Andrzejewski, author of "Ashes and Diamonds." Their objections were broad but stressed the threat they saw to national sovereignty in making permanent bonds to the Soviet Union a constitutional principle.

**More Petitions**

Other petitions followed, signed by scores of professors and scientists, students and personalities such as Wanda Wilkomirska, the violinist, whose husband is a member of the party Central Committee.

Next came probably the most formidable protest, criticism by Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the 75-year-old primate of Poland, who has challenged the regime over the years in defense of the church and who may be the second most influential man in the country after Mr. Gierek.

There "seemingly insignificant alterations," he said in sermons and statements, would create "further divisions between the party and nonparty Catholics." And he condemned a provision that prescribed criminal penalties for using "religion to political ends"—the sort of generality that could mean greater suppression.

Other bishops also complained and in the party's inner councils questions were raised about the desirability of antagonizing the church and so many intellectuals at a time when the people were already uncertain about the situation on prices. A decision was clearly made then to search for compromise formulations.

**Objections Played Down**

Publicly, official spokesmen and the press acknowledged the objections but played them down. The Newspaper Zycie Warszawy said the "overwhelming majority" of letters it had received "generally accept the proposed amendments. Some propose certain changes and suggestions. There is also a very thin margin—one in every thousand—of people critical of the draft constitution, people who are never satisfied with anything."

Privately, negotiations were under way both within the party itself and between the party and the church. The principal mediator for that process was Konstanty Lubienski, a scholarly member of the "Znak Circle" in the National Assembly, a small Catholic group which represents church interests in regular political affairs to the limited degree that is possible. Cardinal Wyszynski gradually relaxed his opposition as the sting was removed from one passage after another.

When the final draft was presented for a vote Feb. 10, the party was described as "a guiding political force in the construction of socialism," something less than the leading role originally envisaged. The mention of "inseparable and unbreakable" ties to the Soviet Union was omitted. And the section on citizens' rights merely stated that Poles should "honestly fulfill their duties toward the motherland." The criminal provisions were also gone.

In the vote that followed, only one of the 460 deputies abstained. He was Stanislaw Stomma, leader of the five Znak members. His objection, Mr. Lubienski explained last week, was that the amendments had not been modified enough. The abstention, he said, reflected a continuing dispute among Catholics over whether compromising with the state was the best course.

A few weeks after the balloting, when nominations were announced for the new National Assembly, Mr. Stomma's name was not among them. Although Mr. Lubienski insists Mr. Stomma was dropped because of Znak's internal disagreements rather than party anger over his actions, the result is the same—to deprive him of a voice on national issues.

There were apparently other retaliatory steps. Several writers have been advised that their work will not be published for the next few months. A few have had their requests to travel abroad postponed. And a Communist was named to replace a nonparty member as chairman of the honorific Front of National Unity.

## Arafat Backs Syrian Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

that further military successes would lead to religious massacres in the Christian heartland and to the partition of Lebanon, created a tense situation. Bitter clashes broke out between mainstream Palestinian organizations and the Damascus-run as-Saiqa group.

The parley and the communiqué seemed to have defused the extremely tense mood that had been building in Lebanon but the possibilities remained for further violence in this faction-ridden state.

"I am not optimistic about anything in this place anymore," said a Palestinian informant, who like others has watched some 30 cease-fires made and unmade in the year-old war, which has claimed more than 10,000 lives and ruined the economy.

A critical issue could be the Syrian forces in Lebanon. Kamal Jumblat, leader of the left, has demanded that they be withdrawn before an election takes place. Tonight, he was reported to be meeting with Mr. Arafat, who returned today from Damascus.

"His initials were there before we went to Damascus," said a top-ranking PLO official, when asked whether Mr. Jumblat had accepted the program.

If a cease-fire is consolidated—always a doubtful proposition here—the next step will be the election of a successor to President Suleiman Franjieh.

## Soviet Aviation Aide Jailed for Corruption

MOSCOW, April 16 (Reuters).—A Soviet aviation official who demanded bribes from pilots in return for not withdrawing their licenses has been jailed for 10 years, according to the Soviet trade union newspaper, Trud.

The newspaper said that B. Vildanov, chief aviation security inspector in the Central Asian republic of Kirgizia, had accepted hundreds of rubles, presents for his family, special shipments of fresh fruit and lavish entertainment from the pilots.

*Doctors, Lawyers, Entertainers*

# French Tax Aides Prosecut Noted Figures to Stop Fra

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 16 (IHT).—The Finance Ministry has begun a series of prosecutions of leading French citizens for tax fraud, in effect declaring war on the long-standing French tradition of cheating on income taxes.

The focus of the prosecutions so far has been the wealthy self-employed—doctors, lawyers, notaries and entertainers. But this lesson appears destined for the ordinary citizen, who, the ministry hopes, will come to accept that the French tax system is evolving.

Today, 60 per cent of French taxes are paid indirectly, principally the value added tax on sales. The ministry wants to decrease the percentage of indirect taxes, which are regressive and inflationary, by reducing cheating on income taxes, thus increasing direct revenue.

"This can't be done in a day," said Finance Ministry official François Leblanc. "But gradually, we hope to encourage people to pay their taxes normally."

The Finance Ministry estimates that tax fraud now reaches 50 billion francs ($11 billion) annually. It also estimates that through its 547 tax prosecutions last year, it will recuperate 8 billion francs ($1.8 billion).

**Capital Gains Tax**

One important consideration in the campaign is that the government's capital gains tax—which will be considered by a reluctant National Assembly during the spring session—will have to be enforced to be effective. The new tax would require taxpayers to honestly report profits and losses on the sale of real estate, stocks and other property.

The Finance Ministry has beefed up its inspection brigades to prepare for the crackdown on fraud.

Another consideration has been the relentless campaign that the political opposition, particularly the Communist party, has waged on income inequalities in France and on tax evasion by the very wealthy.

Yesterday, L'Humanité, the Communist party newspaper, criticized the capital gains tax as irrelevant because, it said, "there are 36 ways of cheating on taxes when one is, for example, president of a big company. The most current is simply to charge off personal expenses to the company."

Whatever the reasons, the campaign is having its effect. Already, some of the biggest names in French entertainment, including Charles Aznavour, Johnny Hallyday and Claude François, have run into trouble. Mr. Hallyday, the most recent victim, was indicted in February on c of evading 2.5 million ($550,000) in taxes.

More recently, the c has been directed again employed doctors, lawy notaries, powerful figures French communities. A 47 lawyers are under inv which caused Philippe head of the Union of You yers, to charge this week Finance Ministry was m of several people "who ar to take the law into th hands."

**Witch Hunt Denie**

Mr. Leblanc denied th is a "witchhunt" und against certain profession he added, "We have t that there are some which commit more fra others."

Naturally enough, the sionals tend to be the ployed who make out the slips themselves. The mon method of cheati that is ages old—is sim payment in cash, and n receipt.

This method was an ad officially accepted, the few years ago there special tax—called the "complémentaire"—that was only on the self-employed, it was assumed that th cheating.

Mr. Pavie makes it cl he thinks the authori being especially hard on who, he claims, are discri against because they have exemptions as do some ot egories of taxpayers. most French lawyers say t do not make very good liv two months ago they dem ed in the streets to pro simpler divorce laws, wh said robbed them of ev income.

The best known of the cases is being tried thi and involves two highly s brothers, both medical professors and owners of Robert and Jean Jolly orthopedic surgeons, are of failing to report more million francs ($1.1 mill income from 1969 to 1974.

The doctors, who said simply did not bother t records of their fees, have ed that it was an oversight. But the govern charging voluntary tax f

In his prosecution, Mr mand, a Finance Ministry ecutor, summed up th rent philosophy of his m "These personalities, no how great they may be, have a fiscal rigor no less

## *French Doctors Challenge Medical Unit's Conservatis*

By James F. Clarity

PARIS, April 16 (NYT).—The authority of France's powerful national medical society is being challenged by a small but apparently growing group of doctors and medical administrators who consider its policies repressive and ultraconservative.

The medical society, the National Order of Doctors, is defending its power vigorously, charging its detractors with "fallacious arguments in order to agitate public opinion." The controversy involves doctors, medical administrators, politicians of the right and left and Health Minister Simone Veil.

The dispute became public when it was disclosed recently that the order, which controls the right of France's 62,000 doctors to practice, had suspended 18 physicians who refused to pay their annual dues of 350 francs. The suspended doctors, all of whom practice in provincial cities, asserted that they refused to pay as a symbolic protest against the order's policies.

The immediate cause of the doctors' dissent was the society's negative position on the national abortion law, which was liberalized 18 months ago. The liberalization led to a vast increase of the number of abortions performed, now legally. But the dissent, according to medical authorities, has deeper roots than the abortion issue.

"In the eyes of many doctors, especially the younger ones, the order is a feudal institution dedicated to the values of the past," said Dr. Bernard Pons, a general practitioner and a Gaullist member of Parliament. Dr. Pons paid his dues, then called for the resignation of the society's president, Dr. Jean-Louis Lortat-Jacob.

Dr. Pons said that Dr. Lortat-Jacob had "committed many errors in recent months." The order's president responded by announcing that he had received a unanimous vote of confidence from the order's executive council. Dr. Lortat-Jacob, in a statement that he read in a gruff tone of voice for reporters and television cameras, said the suspensions of doctors who refused to pay their dues would continue.

Dr. Pons, in an interview, said that the order's actions in the abortion issue reflected the conservatism that has stimulated the opposition to the medical society. The society, its opponents malevolently point out, was created during, or copied France's Vichy regime in World War II.

Dr. Pons said that the society had sent letters to every member of Parliament oppo carrying out of provisions liberalized abortion law, that, the order had used tactics to oppose liberali laws regulating the dist of contraceptive devices, tor said.

"It was a moral pres the Parliament member Dr. Pons, adding that Dr. Jacob "personifies the Dr. Pons said the min doctors refusing to pay dues was relatively small 2,000. He and other close to the order said t district units have issued sion warnings to several additional doctors.

But medical authorit Paris said that the soci particularly disturbed growing support the ri doctors were getting from medical and administrati periors in hospitals. T 65 medical supervisors in pital executives signed a ment supporting the dis

## *Retaliation By Sakhar*

(Continued from Pag

Moscow," noting that it cided with the trial of a rights campaigner in Mo tal. Andrei Tverdokhleb

Mr. Tverdokhleyebov, engineer, is a member London-based human group Amnesty Intern and faced charges simi those of Mr. Djemilev. H sentenced to five years ternal exile, reduced to cause he already has ser year in prison.

Mr. Djemilev, a 31-ye writer, has long campaign the return of the Tatars to Crimean homeland, from they were deported to Asia in 1944 after being ch with collaborating with Nazis.

Mr. Djemilev was arres July of last year on a evasion charge and sentenc a year in prison. He was released when his sentence pired and went on a hu strike.

Mr. Sakharov said, "Aft months of hunger strike, it difficult for him to stand. He was constantly interr in court and not allowed to clude his speech. All this the unbearable feeling mockery by the authorities this poor man."

If you are in Hong Kong in April
Drop in at Harry's N.Y. Bar
Within the Hong Kong Hilton

هكذا من الأصل

*Chicago Cases Pending*

# ...gh Court Weighs Obligation Suburbs to Cities' Centers

By William E. Farrell

...CAGO, April 16 (NYT).— ...e suburbs in the United ... obliged to be part of the ...n to the myriad problems ...g the nation's ever- ...g older core cities?

... question, a complex and ... controversial one, is im- ...n two Chicago area hous- ...ses pending before the ...e Court.

... court is expected to rule ...efore the current court ...ds in June—on one of the ...which deals with the ques- ... building low-income pub- ...lic housing in suburban enclaves as well as in predominantly white urban neighborhoods.

The court's ruling could have a major impact on the presidential campaign, in which terms such as "ethnic purity," "homogeneity" of well-to-do suburbs, "ethnic treasure" and "ethnic heritage" have already been bandied about.

The second case, which is expected to be argued during the court's next term, deals with the question of whether white suburbs have a duty to alter their zoning patterns in order to open up their communities to low-income minority group residents.

Both cases, each in its own way, pose a question about whether the nation's burgeoning suburbs—communities that have grown as urban satellites in large measure because of the flight of middle-class whites from the problems of the cities—must play a role in curtailing the long-running urban dilemma of growing central city segregation, substandard housing and unemployment.

Those seeking to penetrate the suburban barriers, zoning and otherwise, argue that it is necessary because the prophecy made by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders eight years ago is coming true.

The commission, created by President Johnson to investigate the causes of the urban riots of the mid-1960s, summed up its voluminous study by saying: "This is our basic conclusion: Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."

**Local Autonomy**

Those who oppose yoking the suburbs to the problems of the inner cities argue, in part, that they are not responsible for the conditions of urban cores, that they have their own problems and that requiring them to put such things as public housing in their communities would be an unfair usurpation of local autonomy.

The issue has already found its way into the presidential campaign, beginning with the remarks of Jimmy Carter, the Georgia Democrat, who said that the federal government should not take the initiative to change the "ethnic purity" of urban neighborhoods or the economic "homogeneity" of suburbs. He later apologized for using the phrase "ethnic purity," but reiterated that he would not "arbitrarily use federal force" to change a neighborhood's ethnic character.

More recently, President Ford said that the federal government should try to preserve the country's "ethnic treasure."

The housing case which the Supreme Court is expected to rule on first began in 1966, when Mrs. Dorothy Gautreaux, who has since died, and five other black Chicagoans sued the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Chicago Housing Authority.

The litigants charged that the two agencies were abetting segregation in violation of the "due process" clause of the Constitution and of federal law by building federally subsidized housing almost exclusively in black city neighborhoods.

In August, 1974, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit ordered the adoption of "a comprehensive metropolitan plan" for building public housing, including construction in the suburbs.

The appeals court ruling was taken by HUD to the Supreme Court, which heard arguments in January.

The second case to be reviewed concerns the all-white, well-to-do Chicago suburb of Arlington Heights.

Last summer, a federal appeals court ruled that Arlington Heights had violated the 14th Amendment of the Constitution when it refused to rezone a parcel of land for which an integrated low and moderate-income housing development was planned.

The village appealed.

## ...urvey Finds ...TV in 94% ...f U.S. Homes

...SHINGTON, April 16 —A government study ...d today that 94 per cent ...S. households in 1974 had ...vision set. More than ...he homes had color tele- ...

... figures also show that ... cent had a dishwasher, ...r cent had central air ...ioning and 32 per cent ...ne or more room air con- ...ers. About 32 per cent ... households owned two ...re passenger cars, 31 per ...wned one or more, and ... cent owned one or more ... trucks, vans or rec- ...nal vehicles, according to ...gures.

... survey, taken by the ...s Bureau in the fall of ... shows that as would be ...ed, income levels fig- ...strongly in multi-car ...ship. Of households with ...1 incomes of $35,000 or ...66 per cent owned two ...re cars, while the figure ...y 7 per cent for those ...ncomes of under $5,000.

## ...nch Students ...n Two More ...s of Protest

...S, April 16 (IHT).—Stu- ...esistance stiffened today ...e government refused to ...own on controversial uni- ... reforms. "Action days" ...heduled for Tuesday and ...day.

... reforms, aimed at inducing ...'s 75 university campuses ...oduce more job-oriented ... courses, provoked nation- ...tudent demonstrations ...ay and fierce clashes with ... in Paris, Amiens, Lyon, ... Perpignan and other ...ial cities.

...teen policemen and an ...n number of students ...jured in the Paris protest ... from the Bastille to near ...ucation Ministry on the ...nk. More than 200 persons ...rested and later released. ...egation from the most in- ...l student organization, ...tist-led French Students ... met with Alice Saunier- ... the junior minister in ... of universities, for an ...is morning but emerged ...thing more than a pledge ...her negotiations.

... president René Maurice ...orters: "Faced with Mrs. ...Seité's intransigence, we ...ing for the [student] ac- ... continue in responsible

## ...nish Union ...ed to Strive ...Democracy

...RID, April 16 (Reuters).— ... German minister urged ... Socialist workers today ...e for democracy and join ... in developing a better ...

...rch and Technology Min- ...ans Matthoefer told the ...s of the Socialist General ...s Union (UGT) that he ... that the union would ... a better future for the ...

...await you in our demo- ...urope, which is still full ...blems, so that you may ...s achieve a more just ... he said.

...list party leader Felipe ...z said at the opening ses- ...terday that Spain was at ...erous turning point and ...nove back to an author- ... system or forward to full ...acy.

## ...eed in Alabama ...urder of a Black

...TGOMERY, Ala., April ...9).—First-degree murder ... have been dismissed ... three men accused in the ...ux Klan "execution" of ... truck driver 19 years ago. ...it Court Judge Frank ... dismissed the charges af- ...ing that the grand jury ...ent against the men was ...ecause it failed to state ...ally the means and meth- ...he killing. State attorneys ...ey would seek a new in- ...at. The three men, Sonny ...Livingston, 38, Henry Alex- ...46, and James York, 73, ...ccused of forcing Willie ...s jr. to jump into the ...n River Jan. 29, 1957.



Associated Press.

**NESTING TIME—Storks more or less redecorating the interior of ready-made more or less permanent nest at the Flaach stork reservation in Switzerland.**

# *In Moscow's School No. 17, The Accent Is on English*

By Thomas Kent

MOSCOW, April 16 (AP).—A timid, 11-year-old Russian boy faced the class and spoke in halting English.

"Our country washes . . ." he began.

"The country can't wash anything," barked the teacher. "Passive voice! Use it!"

"Our country is washed," the boy quickly corrected himself, "by 13 seas and three oceans.

"Our country is the largest country in the world."

There were 13 children in the classroom at Primary School No. 17 for the English language in a brick building in southeastern Moscow.

**Dark Uniforms**

One by one, boys in dark school uniforms and girls wearing the red scarves of the Young Pioneer Communist youth organization went to the blackboard to write new words or give recitations.

Like their teacher, the students had pronounced accents, but most of them, about 11 or 12, spoke easily and with practically no grammatical faults.

Primary School No. 17 is no ordinary Soviet school. It is one of 74 specialized institutions in Moscow that accept only the brightest pupils and then saturate them with English from age 7 to 19.

There are similar schools in every important Soviet city. While Soviet ideology holds that Russian will eventually become a leading world language, the Soviet Union is preparing a corps of young specialists in English—and others in German, French and Spanish.

**Diplomatic Corps**

"All our pupils will use English in some way in their later lives," the school's deputy director, Irina Borontsova, said after the lesson. "This school is just 10 years old but already we have a few of our former pupils starting work in the diplomatic corps."

Because of the advantageous careers that enrollment in the schools can lead to, the schools are highly competitive. Parents bring their children for auditions in which the youths must demonstrate the ability to read and write Russian well and pass physical, psychological and creativity tests.

Those accepted enter a largely English atmosphere for the rest of their primary school days, with English lessons every day and English-language signs and displays everywhere.

The school does not charge tuition—no Soviet school does. The top graduates often go on to the prestigious Moscow Institute of Foreign Languages. Others, working with foreign technical articles, get jobs at engineering schools, and still others get employment as tourist guides or work in institutions serving foreigners.

**Political Lectures**

Virtually every pupil is a member of the Young Communist League by the time he is graduated, the principal, Yevdokiya Melishevskaya, said. Political lecturers, who visit the school regularly, emphasize developments in Britain and the United States.

At the school, a picture display on U.S. cities said Chicago is an "arena of class battles," citing factory worker insurrections there in the last century.

"About once a month, we invite delegations of visiting Americans or Englishmen to the school so the children can practice," the principal said. "We also exchange letters with classes at schools in the United States and Britain."

Contact with the West, however, is limited. The school's main current affairs reading matter is the Moscow News, an English-language weekly published in the Soviet Union and often written in the formal English of official Soviet translators.

Occasionally a copy of the Morning Star, the British Communist party newspaper, is also available.

**Pen Pal**

A pupil from another English language school complained that she tried to get her own U.S. pen pal through official Soviet bodies.

"I had no answer from them. Nothing at all," she said. Her ambition is to be a Soviet interpreter and work overseas, she said.

All 15 English teachers at Primary School No. 17 are Soviet citizens. Some have studied abroad. Like many Soviet teachers of English, they prefer British usage.

The schools seem to have spared no effort on facilities or staff. Although current reading material from the West is limited, pupils have the works of Mark Twain, Jack London and a series of other U.S. and English writers. There is an electronic language laboratory and class sizes are small.

**Other Subjects**

School No. 17 has 750 pupils and 15 English-language teachers. Other subjects, such as mathematics and history, are studied in Russian.

The only complaint made by the teachers seemed to be that the children do not speak English among themselves.

"Now and then I try to force them into it but it doesn't help," said the deputy director as shouting children swirled around her on a staircase at the start of a lunch break.

"Among themselves, they're all Russian."

# Harris Tweed Weavers Vote To Bar Mechanization of Craft

STORNAWAY, Outer Hebrides Islands, April 16 (AP).—The weavers of Harris tweed, the vegetable-dyed, hand-spun and woven cloth known throughout the world, have voted to continue their age-old manufacturing methods. They overwhelmingly rejected the siren call of modern mass production.

The weavers live and work in the cottages or crofts of the mountainous southern section of wind-swept Lewis-with-Harris or Long Island off the northwest coast of Scotland.

Henry Renfrew, secretary of the Harris Tweed Association, today announced the result of the postal ballot of the crofters in which 94 per cent voted. He said 497 voted against mechanization of the industry and only 55 in favor.

The weavers were asked whether they wished to continue with their traditional pedal-driven hand looms or to switch to power looms. At stake was the famed orb symbol of traditional Harris tweed. By the rules of the association, this can only apply to handmade, single, 29-inch-width cloth.

The association, backed by the big cloth mills of the Lewis section of the island, wanted the crofters to change to double-width cloth suitable for the furnishing and ladies fashion markets. The crofters refused.

The tweeds of Harris have been known in London since the 18th century when England's sporting gentry adopted the heavy, rough cloth for shooting and riding garments. Since those days, the reputation of the cloth has spread around the world.

As late as 1966, when sales of the cloth totaled 7.6 million yards, there were about 1,500 hand looms operating in the Hebrides. But a growing taste for lightweight tweeds brought about a steady decline.

By 1974, sales had fallen to about 3.4 million yards a year. Five of the six mill owners on Harris had gone out of business and the number of active weavers had dropepd to about 650.

In 1971, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, a regional authority with broad powers in the Hebrides, began suggesting a variety of schemes to cut back the cost of tweed production.

The scheme voted down today was one of the plans suggested by HIDB. It was intended not only to reduce the cost of tweed production but also to produce a double width of cloth more suited to the highly mechanized garment industry.

The weavers themselves, though their ranks are steadily shrinking, prefer to keep to the old ways, producing cloth more suited to the hand tailors of Savile Row.

Their aim, essentially, is to keep production in line with the strict requirements of the 1934 trademark rules, which describe Harris tweed as a "tweed made from pure virgin wool produced in Scotland, spun, dyed and finished in the Outer Hebrides, and hand-woven by the islanders at their own homes in the Islands of Harris, Lewis, Uist, Barra and their several purtenances and all known as the Outer Hebrides."

## *Utah Can't Grant Joe Hill a Pardon*

SALT LAKE CITY, April 16 (UPI).—The State of Utah cannot grant labor organizer Joe Hill a pardon 60 years after he was executed for murder, the state attorney general's office said yesterday.

Assistant Attorney General Earl Dorius said posthumous pardons are forbidden under Utah law.

Hill, an organizer for the militant "Wobblies," or International Workers of the World, was convicted of murder and executed by firing squad in 1915. He is remembered in folk songs and stories as one of the early heroes of the U.S. labor movement.

## Parties in Colombia Facing Test at Polls

BOGOTA, April 16 (AP).—Colombia's century-old two-party system faces another test at the polls Sunday amid disaffection on the left and apathy among the 10 million eligible voters.

A recent survey showed that up to 75 per cent of the voters do not intend to vote for normally powerless municipal council and state assembly members. But the voting will be viewed as a popularity referendum on President Alfonso Lopez.

## *U.S. Announces Plans to Enforce New Fishing Limit*

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT).—The Ford administration announced wide-ranging plans yesterday for enforcing a 200-mile restricted fishing zone off the coasts of the United States starting next March.

The program, which involves the federal government in fishery control in a comprehensive fashion for the first time, foresees expanded Coast Guard patrolling and a new system of eight state-federal regional management councils.

At present, fishing off the coasts of the United States is controlled either by individual states or by international agreements or not at all," a State Department specialist said.

The new program, based on the Fisheries Conservation Act signed Tuesday by President Ford, was described by Robert White, head of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as "a historic opportunity to bring rational management to a vital national resource."

At a press briefing, he said the administration was proceeding to implement the new legislation on the assumption that the international Law of the Sea Conference, now in its fourth session in New York, would adopt fishing regulations conforming to the U.S. legislation.

## *Electronic Protection For Nesting Ospreys*

LONDON, April 16 (Reuters).—Wildlife experts said today that they were using electronic warning devices to protect two ospreys nesting in northern Scotland from egg collectors.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said that the ospreys—large sea birds rare in Britain—are being watched 24 hours a day from a special hiding place. The birds are nesting in a reserve at Loch Garten, in Invernessshire.

**News Analysis**

# *Foreign Policy Emerging as Key Election Issue*

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—The general election campaign for the presidency is still months away but the shape of at least part of the coming argument on foreign policy is becoming clearer.

The American Society of Newspaper Editors this week got a glimpse of this while listening to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and three Democrats who would like to be in the Democratic cabinet they hope will be assembled next year.

The arguments advanced on both sides—most of them diametrically opposed—are worth examining in some detail. What they suggest are fundamental differences between the Republicans and the Democrats, not only on how to deal with specific problems but also on how, in general, U.S. foreign policy should be conducted and on the nature of the U.S. role in the world.

What this could mean, in turn, is that there is a real prospect for a genuine, useful and overdue debate on foreign policy, once the primaries are over and the nominees of both parties begin the final contest for the presidency.

Most of the attention so far has been on Ronald Reagan's attacks on Mr. Kissinger and his boss, President Ford, for conducting a "one-way street" détente policy with the Soviet Union and for letting the United States become, so it is charged, second in military power, or at least letting it head in that direction.

**Strong Defenses**

It is evident, however, that any likely Democratic nominee is going to stand for a "strong" defense. The Democratic Congress already has been giving Mr. Ford about all he has asked in defense money.

The real argument, as the editors heard, is over the conduct of foreign policy. Three Democratic spokesmen—George Ball, Paul Warnke and Zbigniew Brzezinski—all castigated Mr. Kissinger's penchant for secrecy, maneuver and surprise decisions. Prof. Brzezinski called him an "acrobat" and demanded a new "architect" of policy.

More substantively, all went after Mr. Kissinger for excessive attention to Soviet-U.S. relations and criticized him in specific terms on Middle East, Italian, African and other policies—or the lack thereof.

On the Middle East, the Democrats argued that the United States must aim for a comprehensive settlement. Mr. Ball denounced Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy and predicted a horrendous war ahead unless there is a change in policy. The others agreed.

In response, at a luncheon, Mr. Kissinger did his best to say that the United States is now en route to a comprehensive settlement attempt but he did not predict success.

In a sense, both sides seemed to be positioning themselves to blame the other if there is a blowup before Election Day.

**Italy Issue**

The most interesting argument involved the possibility—the Democrats seemed to regard it as a probability—of Communists entering the Italian government. Mr. Kissinger has been saying this would be "unacceptable," but Mr. Warnke commented that it hardly makes sense to label unacceptable what one may have to accept. The problem, he said, is how to deal with it.

In fact, all three Democrats seem to agree that Communists in the Italian government need not even be fatal to Rome's adherence to NATO.

Mr. Kissinger's response to a question on this was to suggest a new domino thesis: That if the Communists get into one government, they'll be headed for all those in Western Europe.

Anything can happen but this seems to be as over-simplified a line of reasoning as the original domino theory in Southeast Asia, back in the Eisenhower era. The immediate problem is Italy—Mr. Ball called the Christian Democratic party there, so long in power, both "corrupt" and "flabby" and he and his fellow Democrats seemed willing to accept at least the possibility that Italian Communists are different from the Kremlin and East European variety.

This Mr. Kissinger disputed: All Communists, he argued, are "Leninist." And if they got into power in Italy, he continued, the result would be "a sequence of events in which other European countries would be tempted to move in the same direction." But Mr. Kissinger had no answer on what to do about the collapsing Christian Democrats.

All the Democrats agreed that Mr. Kissinger had been playing too much of a lone role, not paying enough attention to U.S. allies and what they could do to help in Italy, the Middle East or elsewhere.

This gets back to the style of Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy and Mr. Ford's support of it. They both assert that relations with Western Europe have never been better.

**Africa Policy**

There was criticism of Mr. Kissinger on Africa for seeming to line up the United States on the side of the white minority and, interestingly, from Prof. Brzezinski on U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. He spoke of U.S. "imperial relations" in such places as Panama and Jamaica as out of date and leading to new troubles.

It is difficult to generalize from such an exchange but it does seem that Mr. Kissinger is in a defensive mood, trying to husband the resources of the United States, its alliances and its past positions in the world, against aggressive forces he sees centered in Moscow.

On the other hand, the Democrats contend that, as Mr. Warnke put it, much of the political talk tends to "poor-mouth" U.S. military strength and that internal Soviet weaknesses at home and in such places as Eastern Europe are consistently overlooked.

In a sense, the Democrats, although they see much the same problems, are more optimistic that the United States can meet them.

# Fund-Short Jackson Presses For Support in Pennsylvania

By Douglas E. Kneeland

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (NYT).—At a time when he had expected to be riding the crest of a New York Democratic presidential primary election victory toward a similar conquest in Pennsylvania, Sen. Henry Jackson was holed up yesterday in a suite at the old Bellevue Stratford Hotel here, trying desperately to raise money to keep his campaign afloat.

Like his major active rivals, Jimmy Carter, the former governor of Georgia, and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, the Washington senator had seen his plans derailed by congressional inaction on a bill to reconstitute the Federal Election Commission, which controls the disbursing of the matching government funds that have been considered essential to any continued realistic campaign efforts.

Late in March, an enthusiastic Jackson aide said confidently: "We've got bookends in April, New York and Pennsylvania."

**Diluted Impact**

The implication was that Sen. Jackson would easily win the primaries in those important industrial states, thereby blunting the effect of Mr. Carter's early string of victories.

Sen. Jackson won, as he had expected, on April 6 in New York. But Mr. Carter, on the same day, eked out a victory in Wisconsin over Rep. Udall, who in turn did somewhat better than predicted in New York. This kept the three-way race alive in Pennsylvania and at the time diluted the impact of Sen. Jackson's New York success.

For months, Sen. Jackson's long-range plans have been predicated upon winning a surprise victory in Massachusetts, then sweeping New York and rolling on to blitz supposedly underfinanced opponents in a Pennsylvania showdown.

To that end, the Jackson camp saved money all last year, expecting that with federal matching funds it would have a chance of overwhelming any relatively unknown rival who had been forced to run in nearly every contest.

Now, falling short of its expected momentum coming out of New York, the Jackson organization finds itself more than ever in need of that financial cushion for an all-out effort in Pennsylvania. But like its rivals, it has been reduced to running a shoestring campaign with debts equaling or exceeding the cash on hand and with little relief in sight from federal matching funds before the middle of next month at least.

That is why Sen. Jackson, whose campaigning has been makeshift at best for the last week and who has no media advertising budget at all scheduled as yet, was meeting with small groups of supporters yesterday and pressing others by telephone to drum up enough money to at least make possible a strong effort here.

**'Damned Tight'**

"I'm calling people to get them to work and this is not direct fund-raising," Sen. Jackson said. "We're trying to get them to raise money. That is the thrust of it. We're damned tight. All our calculations are thrown to the far winds."

He said he did not see any possibility that congressional action would produce matching funds before mid-May.

"There's no assurance that Ford will sign this. Then where are we? It's rough. If the President vetoes it, he really puts Reagan in a terrible hole: so obviously the President will be in no hurry to sign it. We're doing our planning on the basis that there will be a veto," he said.

Sen. Jackson said his crash fund-raising efforts here were aimed at providing a budget of $250,000 for the April 27 Pennsylvania primary, of which about $50,000 would be spent for media advertising in the closing days.

The best estimate is that the organization has $50,000 to $100,000 on hand and that incoming bills probably total at least that much.


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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, April 17-18, 1976

# Foreign Policy Debate

In their remarks before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and three of his most articulate critics launched what could become a highly timely and useful foreign policy debate in this election year. The format was not a debate but a separate address by the secretary after a panel discussion among three former high-ranking officials in Democratic administrations—George Ball, Paul Warnke, and Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The inevitable emphasis on the differences between Kissinger and his critics should not obscure their wide area of agreement on the basic goals of U.S. policy. None of the critics—if he should replace Kissinger under a Democratic president next year—would abandon the quest for détente with the Soviet Union. Nor does any of the three favor or want to encourage in any way the entry of Communists into the government of Italy.

What bothers the critics is not Kissinger's policy aims but his style and tactics. The style is intensely personal, with the secretary relying on a very few trusted aides and ignoring or keeping in the dark the bulk of professional State Department advisers. The Kissinger tactics often reflect an obsession with Soviet conduct, to the exclusion of other factors relevant in such situations as Cyprus and Angola, and a tendency publicly to berate Congress for setbacks more attributable to his own errors of judgment.

As regards Italy, the critics question the wisdom of Kissinger's frequent public warnings against admitting Communists to the national government, coupled with threats of a breakup of the Atlantic alliance and an American withdrawal from Europe if this advice should be ignored. They would not regard as automatically fatal for NATO the participation in a coalition government of an Italian Communist party that has often demonstrated its independence of Moscow.

If the Communists do enter the Italian Cabinet, the critics say, the United States and its European partners will have to live with the situation and shore up the alliance as best they can. On that basis, it makes no sense to threaten destruction of NATO and an American pullout. Kissinger now seems to concede the point, saying that if the Communists come in, "we will have to deal with that outcome."

In an imperfect and dangerous world, a secretary of state is always a handy target for criticism, especially in an election year. It was not lost on the editors that each of Kissinger's critics has been mentioned as a possible secretary of state in a Democratic administration and that all three have given advice on foreign policy to one or more of the Democratic presidential aspirants.

Yet, all three are distinguished students of foreign policy with impressive records of public service. If the campaign debate on foreign policy could be kept at the level achieved by both Kissinger and his critics before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, that debate would serve the nation exceedingly well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Cyprus: Still the Key

In an effort to defuse anti-U.S. passion in Greece and disarm anti-Turkish sentiment on Capitol Hill, the Ford administration has initialed a four-year military aid agreement with Athens roughly parallel to the one concluded with Turkey last month. If approved by Congress, the pact would provide $700 million in military aid to Greece over a four-year period and continued U.S. use of four military installations in that country.

Any proposals aimed at reducing the hostility between Greece and Turkey and at repairing Western defenses in the Eastern Mediterranean deserve serious consideration from Congress. But one problem about the projected agreements with Greece and Turkey, as well as the new treaty with Spain, is that they commit this country to large-scale military aid over longer periods than Congress is usually willing to approve in advance.

Even if there were no festering Cyprus problem aggravating the deliberations, it is doubtful that the Senate and House would authorize four-year assistance programs of $1 billion for Turkey and $700 million for Greece. Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-Pa., of the House International Relations Committee, who usually support administration requests, have already balked at an advance authorization of $1.2 billion over five years for Spain.

Secretary of State Kissinger apparently believes the comparable agreement with Greece will blunt opposition to the Turkish pact by pro-Greek forces in Congress and will also enable Premier Caramanlis to calm the bitter hostility for the United States that erupted with announcement of the deal with Ankara. But if such a course is to have any chance of congressional approval in this election year, there must be significant progress toward a Cyprus settlement.

When the Turkish agreement was signed, Kissinger expressed hope that it would encourage the Turks to be more cooperative on Cyprus. Instead, the Cyprus negotiations are on the edge of collapse, with the Turkish Army still maintaining an iron grip on the 40 per cent of the island that it seized in 1974 and the Turkish Cypriots standing immovable on positions unacceptable to the Greek Cypriot majority or to Greece itself.

President Makarios unquestionably bears some responsibility for the impasse. But major concessions will be required from the Turkish side for any viable Cyprus solution; and Kissinger ought to be making the point to Ankara that congressional approval of the military aid agreement is highly unlikely without such concessions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# The Wrong Trumpet

President Ford fired former Defense Secretary Schlesinger in November to trim back his spending plans and avoid a major congressional struggle over the defense budget. In the event, little trimming was done; and the expected congressional struggle has failed to materialize. In fact, Congress has virtually abdicated responsibility for a meaningful defense review.

Both the House and Senate Budget Committees have approved the administration's defense plans with little change, despite Senator Proxmire's warning that the proposals contained a traditional "cushion" of $3 billion or more in expectation of congressional cuts. And the House, by an overwhelming 298-to-52 vote, has now *added* about $2 billion in ship construction funds above Pentagon requests—mostly nuclear-powered ships urged by Admiral Rickover—in approving a $33.4-billion military procurement bill.

There is no justification for this $2-billion add-on, which is only a down payment on ships that will cost many times that amount. Decisions of this kind should at least await completion of the fundamental study, now under way in the National Security Council, that is supposed to determine the role, size and composition of the Navy for the next thirty years.

Similarly, there is little justification at this point for the $948 million in production funds for the B-1 strategic bomber requested by the administration and approved by the House. Testing and development of the plane will not be completed until November. The decision then on whether to go into production, which ultimately will cost $21 billion for 244 planes, should be left for the next administration.

Moreover, the administration is pressing ahead with development of the long-range, air-launched Cruise missile, which Moscow now has agreed to accept in limited numbers in the projected SALT-2 treaty. A "standoff" bomber, carrying Cruise missiles, would save $10 to $15 billion over the next decade, compared to the B-1, without any loss of military effectiveness, according to a Brookings Institution study.

If the Soviet-U.S. military balance is to be maintained at rough equivalence, the United States cannot afford to waste this kind of money. Nor is there any reason for a crash $20-billion program to build giant Trident submarines, when the existing Poseidon submarine can carry the same missile—and a smaller successor, favored by former Secretary Schlesinger, ultimately would be safer from anti-submarine warfare.

There is still time for the Senate to take a close look at the Pentagon's extravagances, which have been compounded, when they should have been curbed, by the House. The signal of U.S. strength and determination, which Congress and the country clearly want the Soviet Union and the NATO allies to hear, will only sound a false note if vast sums are voted for fat instead of muscle. A smaller but sounder defense budget would be far more impressive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

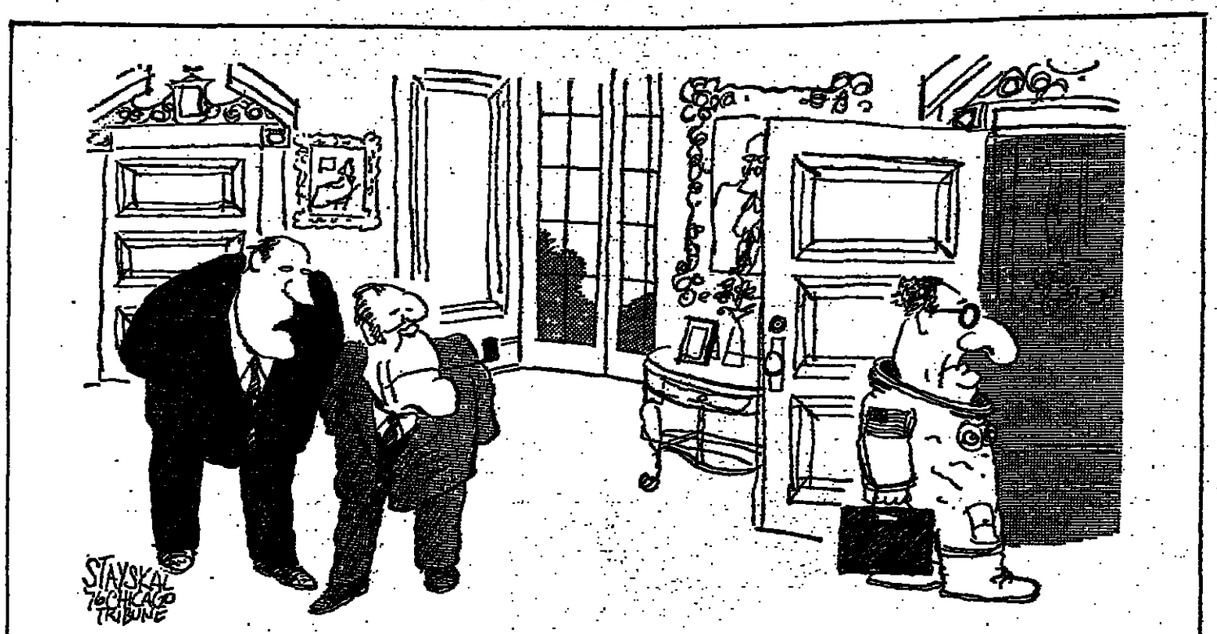
April 17, 1901

BOSTON—Because the proprietor of the Hotel Touraine would not allow Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's Great Dane in the suite reserved for her, the great actress sought accommodations elsewhere. She found them in the Hotel Vendome, where the manager agreed to accept not only Mme. Bernhardt and her maids, but her dogs as well. By a curious coincidence, Mme. Bernhardt was the first woman to register in the Vendome when it was built many years ago.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 17, 1926

ROME—While Rome is getting ready to give a triumphal welcome to Benito Mussolini on his return from Tripoli, the announcement was made today that Italian troops had landed at Illigh, in Northern Somaliland, to meet two important columns marching from Garivan and Garad in the valley of the Nogal. This movement will complete the occupation of the region, which before had been only nominally Italian, and which borders Abyssinia and British Somaliland.




*'A Wise Move, Mr. President... This New Trip Will Keep Him Out of the Way Till the Primaries Are Over.'*

# The Great U.S. Non-Debate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—We are supposed to be having another "Great Debate" on U.S. foreign policy here these days—"whither America in the world"—but you should not be deceived. It is mainly campaign rhetoric from candidates who have no chance of replacing President Ford in the White House, and from ambitious and talented men who would like to replace Henry Kissinger in the State Department.

There are three men seeking the presidency who might very well change the strategic concepts that have dominated U.S. foreign policy since the last world war—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington.

### *Holding Operation*

But Wallace is finished and knows it and Reagan is almost certainly finished and doesn't know it. Scoop Jackson and Mo Udall will probably be kept alive by the labor unions in the Pennsylvania primary in the hope of stopping Jimmy Carter and nominating Hubert Humphrey, but this is a holding operation. The Democratic race is coming down to a choice between Humphrey and Carter, neither of whom is likely to change anything but the tactics and style of the nation's foreign policy.

On a different level, we have been hearing some interesting foreign policy criticisms here recently by three experienced Democrats—George Ball, former under secretary of state; Paul Warnke, former assistant secretary of defense, and Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, a former member of the State Department's policy planning staff.

All three are being consulted occasionally by Carter, Humphrey and other Democratic hopefuls, but they don't agree with Reagan or Wallace on the nation's foreign policy, or even with one another.

### *Party Spokesmen*

They are being identified in the press as "Democratic party spokesmen," but there is no Democratic party foreign policy, there is no Democratic "plan" to oppose the administration's foreign policy and, until they get a candidate, there really is no Democratic party in terms of a different foreign policy.

These men are all saying some interesting things about Kissinger. They object to his secrecy, his emphasis on U.S. Soviet policy, his step-by-step diplomacy in the Middle East, his past record in Southeast Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean, Angola, Cuba and the rest of the developing world, but their complaints are more on timing, tactics and priorities than on substance.

The surprising thing in this so-called foreign policy debate is that the Democrats would want to get involved in it. Domestic policy is their main issue and best hope to regain the presidency. If they nominate Carter, they are not likely to emphasize foreign policy, since he is less experienced in that field than any other. And if they nominate Humphrey, he will be the last to criticize Kissinger, since he is the secretary of state's most reliable supporter in the Senate Democratic majority.

The danger is that all this thrashing around may get more attention abroad than it deserves. The Russians, who should know better, seem to have taken President Ford's banishment of the word "détente" seriously. The Chinese, who assured Kissinger personally that Teng Hsiao-ping would remain in power as a symbol of Chou En-lai's policy of cooperation with the United States, have now replaced him with Hua Kuo-feng, whose policy and background are virtually unknown to Kissinger or anybody else in this city.

Probably the shake-up in Peking is mainly domestic, but nobody here knows. What is known is that the Chinese have a more serious problem of political succession than we have, and that there is a faction in that country favoring a restoration of the Sino-Soviet alliance rather than the moderate policy of limited cooperation with the West.

### *On His Way Out*

In the United States, we may not take these campaign arguments over foreign policy very seriously, but any doubt about the steadiness and consistency of U.S. foreign policy influences events in other countries like Italy, also in the Middle East and Latin America, where changes of government produce more changes than they generally do in this country.

If there is a real debate here, it is about Kissinger and not about the future direction of U.S. foreign policy, and this has limited significance, since Kissinger, like Wallace, Reagan and Jackson, is on his way out.

And even the Kissinger debate is not very useful, for it is too late in the campaign to replace him, and even his detractors have no suggestion about whom to replace him with, except maybe themselves.

So the chances are that we'll get through this year's election without any major change in the nation's foreign policy or any serious tilt in the political or military balance of power in the world, but this depends on an accurate assessment of what is going on here. It is not a major reassessment of U.S. foreign policy, but a political and personal argument—nothing more.

# Where Crime Doesn't Pay

By C. L. Sulzberger

BERN.—Switzerland protects privacy of banking deposits more than other countries and one result is that many foreigners with ill-gotten financial gains seek to hide them here from prying official eyes. It is therefore curious that this little democracy has not been more involved in ramifications of the current multinational bribery scandals.

One might have imagined, *a priori*, that persons illegally accepting large bribes to win business contracts on global markets would have rushed to deposit them here in anonymous numbered accounts, thus protecting them from inspection in other lands. But, after discussing this matter with officials from the Bern Foreign Ministry, Justice, Treasury and Police Departments, I am persuaded this is not the case.

Nor is this simply because of official discretion obscuring financial transactions. The Swiss make it clear that, under freer interpretation of their amended banking secrecy laws, the government is always quietly advised of suspected irregularities in the source of deposits. In such cases, it is inclined to make records available to foreign inspection when there is reason to suspect illegality in the origin of funds.

### *A Rare Liberty*

The only public action here connected with the bribery scandals stemming from U.S. corporations was the granting of permission, six weeks ago, to a Dutch inquiry into charges against Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. This allowed investigators to interrogate on Swiss territory (a liberty rarely granted to foreign officials) a retired representative of Lockheed Aircraft and the concern's attorney in Zurich. The former now lives in Switzerland and the latter is a Swiss national.

The reasons were dual. This government is concerned about possible embarrassment to the Dutch monarchy as a result of rumors concerning Bernhard's alleged connection with Lockheed and privately believes the prince has been maligned. It doesn't want justice to be blinded by ignorance. Secondly, both Bern and The Hague have ratified a convention of judicial and penal assistance.

A similar treaty between Switzerland and the United States was signed in 1973 and ratified last year by the Swiss. It still awaits approval by the U.S. Senate. This seems paradoxical, considering the theoretical possibility that Washington might wish to trace suspicions of misbehavior by U.S. corporations.

The major force impelling such thoughts is the inquiry conducted by the U.S. Senate's own Frank Church. If our government is serious about hunting down potential criminals connected with these scandals, it would do well to legalize the pact making possible examination of accounts linked to suspected crimes.

The Swiss have a long tradition of protecting bank deposits from public scrutiny. These are considered private. If money is kept in a numbered account (wherein only a handful of bank officials know the name behind the number), the secret is held even if foreign tax collectors would like to pry into the records.

For the Swiss, tax-dodging is not a crime; but any real crime is enough to open the books. A seriously suspected criminal is subject to this risk. Switzerland fully cooperated in making documentation available to locate deposits of refugees from Hitler's Germany, after World War II, and also to help seizure of secret Nazi funds.

But particular caution is still exercised in defining the limits of secrecy. This country's penal code specifically bans foreign authorities from exercising rights—such as interrogation—on Swiss territory, without specific governmental permission, as was the case with the Dutch investigators.

### *Bribery a Crime*

Once the U.S. Senate ratifies the pending accord with Bern, it is conceivable that Washington might be able to follow up inquiries in the bribery affair that have hitherto been obscured. Certain other nations involved—such as Japan, Iran and Saudi Arabia—have no bilateral treaties with Switzerland.

However, that lack is not a complete barrier to cooperation. Bribery is considered criminal here. In default of a treaty, an individual Swiss bank's goodwill may be encouraged to make classified information available.

A recent president of the Swiss Confederation says: "We Swiss are perhaps particularly rigorous in matters of discretion. As far as Swiss tax law is concerned, there is no duty in general for banks to tell the tax authorities about their clients and accountholders."

So if and when Washington hopes to delve deeper here in search of bribery, it must always keep in mind that criminality is the theme to be stressed. For the gnomes of Zurich, the U.S. tax collector's needs are not enough.

# Letters

## Rolling in the Aisles

Fearing that he and his boss will soon be out of a job, Henry Kissinger is apparently preparing himself for a new career as a comedian.

How else can his recent statements on the consequences of Communist participation in NATO governments be interpreted? According to his analysis such a development would leave the United States "alone and isolated in a world in which we had no relations by values to other countries." He is obviously joking. What "values" linked us to Franco of Spain, Salazar of Portugal, Thieu of Vietnam or Batista of Cuba? A love of freedom, representative government and individual liberties?

Having broken the ice with this opener, Mr. Kissinger then warns that the United States would be forced to resort to "the use of a ruthless balance of power policy." Only a man with an inborn sense of dead-pan humor would make such a statement: for 30 years we have recognized Soviet domination of Eastern Europe in order to maintain a balance of power on this continent and to assure U.S. hegemony in Western Europe and Latin America. To pretend the contrary is both laughable and hypocritical. The punch line is the statement that by adopting such a policy: "We would have lost the moral foundation we have operated on for our entire history."

Is it this historic concern for "morality" which explains the massacre of the Indians, the importation and subsequent oppression of millions of black human beings, the seizure of the present-day Southwest from Mexico, the pillaging of South and Central America, the "destabilization" of Allende's Chile, etc? (I won't dwell on Vietnam.)

A few more remarks like these and Mr. Kissinger will have us all rolling in the aisles. If he really believes what he is saying, he is as out of touch with reality as his former boss, Mr. Nixon: if he is joking, he should at least put on a clown suit.

WILLIAM R. HUSEMAN.
Paris.

## Use of 'Aide'

I have long been intrigued by the use of the word "aide" by your headline writers. According to the dictionary, it is short for "aide-de-camp," which means "an officer who assists a general in the field, by conveying his orders, procuring him intelligence, etc."

I have gathered that you use the word to denote any civil servant, functionary, spokesman, officer, or employee not in an identifiable top position because it is nice and short and fits all categories. But what am I to make of "aide" as applied to the Prime Minister of New Zealand in your April 9 issue? Do I conclude that, Down Under, prime ministers run messages for their generals, or rather that your headline writers are a lazy lot who can't be bothered to vary their vocabulary?

PETER MICHAELS.
Paris.

*Editor's Note: Our headline writers, in this instance, were lazy.*

## Popular Coups

Re the critical book review (IHT, March 20-21) of Ira Levin's "The Boys from Brazil":

Having just read the book, I disagreed with the reviewer, who called the plot a coldly calculated manipulation of the reader's emotions. I found it to be quite profound on many levels. On one level, the most interesting article on the front page (IHT, March 20) was the "Military Coup Proved Popular Initially With Wealthy Argentines," because it strengthens the plausibility and timeliness of Mr. Levin's ideas. Manipulation or good guesswork?

BARBARA MATHEY.
Los Angeles.

# Vatican

## At East

By Joseph Kr

ROME—"When the Pe
the whole world liste
Graham once said. "Thi
the international positio
church is at a high p
more than ever the wo
from this city to the
*ex urbe ad orbem*.

But here, at the sea
tholicism, the church ha
The Vatican can continu
solidate its international
only if it somehow ma
take its distance from t
of Italian politics.

Exact measures of
strength are not avail
pecially since money in
kept secret. But the
church is clearly the s
among religious institu
work touches all conti
globe. It counts 700 mill
ful. It has recently ga
ing ground in most ha
climes—notably the C
countries of Eastern
Archbishop Augustino
the foreign minister st
can, has developed ove
decade an Ostpolitik o
policy.

### *New Primat*

In Hungary, a new
replacing Cardinal J
has been named, with
in return, allowing
amount of religious sch
Bulgaria, three archbis
been appointed to dioce
for years—also in return
cessions on religious m

An effort has begu
ecclesiastical offices in
many—the most im
state in the Communis
Poland, the church is
the official opposition.
nuns and priests are
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that the Polish church h
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missionary work.

Most of the mission
being undertaken in
Asia. The Vatican rep
gelical successes in
tries as Uganda and
happy compromise with
Communist regime in
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and in parts of West
(notably Spain) the ch
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forefront of movement
political freedom.

### *Bright Spot*

The United States
Germany are equally i
for the Vatican. The
chief source of runn

Here in Italy, hot
church has clearly h
ground. The surging
growth of the last 20
so-called Italian m
taken its toll in seri
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هكذا من الأهرام

*...ions Propose Vigilantes*

# ...ew Fires Strike Fiat Plant ...n Turin, Chain Store in Rome

By J...

...URIN, April 16 (Reuters).—A ...destroyed part of Fiat's huge ...fiori car factory here tonight, ...fourth blaze to hit the com... this month, the police said.

...e fire followed an explosion ... was quickly brought under ...rol by firemen.

...rlier today a Rome depart... store of the Standa chain ... set on fire by an organiza... calling itself the Proletarian ...m Squad. There had been ...ar attacks on Standa stores ...urin and Genoa in the last ...th.

...e series of fires in Italy is ...ved to be the work of polit... arsonists.

...ly's trade unions today pro... that "vigilante squads" be ...p to guard industrial prem... This won the immediate ...oval of Interior Minister ...cisco Cossiga.

...political maneuvering, mean..., the Communists today ...ed to discussions with the ...g Christian Democrats on ... to solve Italy's political-...omic crisis. But everything ...pointed to a June election ... could bring the Communists ...ower.

The Communists said they suspected the ruling party's call for a dialogue was an electoral ploy but they felt bound to explore every "residual possibility" of achieving an accord.

The move by the Communists was seen as largely dictated by tactical considerations. They are unwilling to take responsibility for forcing the country into an election and want to show their political moderation.

Observers said it was most unlikely discussions between the Christian Democrats and the Communists—due to start Tuesday—could stave off a general election.

Only a change of policy by the Socialists—also highly unlikely—could affect the situation.

The lira was firm today despite the increased likelihood of elections.

It closed the day at 876.65 to the dollar, slightly up on last night's closing price of 876.825. But this strength was largely attributed to the closing of most European money markets for Good Friday.

Airport workers tonight agreed to accept backdated raises instead of a new contract, ending a dispute which began at the end of 1974.

The main airport workers union called sporadic strikes that frequently closed airports during the 16 months of negotiations.

## ...ader at Orly ...les McDonnell

...T. LOUIS, April 16 (AP).—A ...ish Airlines baggage handler ...says he was blamed by the ...t of McDonnell Douglas Corp. ...the crash in 1974 of a DC-10 ...killed 346 persons near Paris ...a $5.5-million suit yesterday ...nst the firm.

...the suit Mohamed Mah... ...di said he was employed as ...ggage handler at Orly Air... ...in Paris on March 3, 1974, ..."in the course of his duties ...closed and secured a baggage ... on a commercial airliner ...ufactured by McDonnell ...glas."

...e suit alleges the president ...the company, Sanford Mc... ...nell, stated at its annual ...ting in April, 1974, that the ...h and deaths "were the result ...uman error by reason of the ... that 'an inexperienced and ...rate' baggage handler . . . ... forced the locking handle."

...r. Mahmoudi says this exposed ... to "hatred, contempt and ...cule . . . with resulting phys... injuries and consequent loss ...arnings and wages."

## *New Zealander, Giscard Confer*

PARIS, April 16 (UPI).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing reconfirmed to visiting New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon today that France will conduct all nuclear tests underground.

After a 50-minute meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysée Palace, Mr. Muldoon said: "The President assured me France will hold no more nuclear tests in the atmosphere in the Pacific and further experiments will be underground. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not take any stand concerning cessation of underground tests."

Mr. Muldoon also said he hopes his country can reach some agreement with the European Economic Community that would make up for the loss of the preferential trade agreement with Britain now being phased out.



AP.

**A young Roman shops for giant chocolate Easter eggs, which weigh over 2 pounds and cost $5.**

## Labor Party Deputy Is Leaving Politics

LONDON, April 16 (UPI).—Edward Short, 63, deputy leader of the Labor party and former lord president of the council and leader of the House of Commons, said today he will not seek re-election at the next parliamentary general election.

Mr. Short, a member of Parliament for Newcastle Central since 1951, said he told his local election agent at the time of the October, 1974, election he would not be seeking office again. At the last election, Mr. Short had an 8,000 majority over his Conservative rival.

**Obituaries**

# Gerald L.K. Smith, 78, Enemy Of Jews, Negroes, Unions, UN

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—Gerald L. K. Smith, 78, the rightist evangelist, died yesterday in Glendale, Calif. He had been ill with pneumonia.

Although he was proud of being a purveyor of anti-Semitism and other forms of religious and racial bigotry, Mr. Smith often expressed regret that "so many millions of my fellow Americans just don't like me."

Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, born in Pardeville, Wis., was the descendant of four generations of hellfire-and-brimstone fundamentalist preachers. His father, Lyman Z. Smith, was pastor of a rural congregation. Gerald was a champion debater as a boy and once won an elocution contest for his rendition of William Jennings Bryan's "cross of gold" speech.

He attended two Indiana universities, Valparaiso and Butler. When he was 19 he received a "call" to the ministry, and, as was the custom then, and to some extent now, in fundamentalist sects, he ordained himself a minister of the Disciples of Christ denomination.

In 1922, the same year he married his boyhood sweetheart, Elna Marion Sorenson, Mr. Smith was given the pulpit in the Seventh Christian Church in Indianapolis. He became so popular as an orator that several churches vied for his services and, in 1928, he moved to the fashionable King's Highway Church in Shreveport, La.

**Meets Huey Long**

There he met Huey Long, then a lawyer, who was to push Mr. Smith into the national limelight.

Mr. Smith hitched himself to Gov. Long's fast-ascending star and as the governor rammed scores of "soak-the-rich" laws through the legislature—and made himself virtual dictator of Louisiana—the preacher from Shreveport became a major asset to the Long political machine—and a foe of some other Long henchmen.

Several days after Gov. Long was assassinated, Mr. Smith was arrested and charged with inciting to riot. After spending a night in a New Orleans jail, he was put on a train and told to get out of the state.

Mr. Smith soon joined William Dudley Pelley's fascist, anti-Semitic Silver Shirts of America. "We're going to drive that cripple [Franklin D. Roosevelt] out of the White House," he told a Silver Shirt audience.

To that end, Mr. Smith soon joined with the Rev. Charles Coughlin, the influential, Roosevelt-hating radio priest of Royal Oak, Mich., and the gentle Dr. Francis Townsend, founder of a pension-promoting scheme for the elderly, to run William (Liberty Bill) Lemke for president under the banner of the New Union party.

**Committee of One Million**

After Mr. Lemke's disastrous showing in the Roosevelt landslide of 1936 (he received fewer than a million votes), Mr. Smith founded the Committee of One Million, with headquarters in Detroit. It was rightist, isolationist and devoted to baiting Jews, blacks, Communists, Catholics and trade unions.

In 1942, shortly after the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Smith founded the Cross and the Flag to preach his dream of "a white, Christian America."

The America First party ran Mr. Smith for president in 1944 but he failed even to get on the ballot in most states. Mr. Smith dropped the party and, in 1947, organized the Christian Nationalist Crusade with the cooperation of several rightist groups.

The platform of the Christian Nationalists called for the deportation of Zionists, dissolution of all "Jewish Gestapo organizations," forced shipment of blacks to Africa and liquidation of the United Nations.

—By Albin Krebs.



Gerald L. K. Smith

### Else Fischer

COPENHAGEN, April 16 (UPI).—Danish author Else Fischer, 53, well known in Scandinavia for her detective stories, died last night of cancer.

She was one of the few Danish authors whose works have sold more than a million copies.

### Zuzu Angel

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 16 (AP).—Zuzu Angel, the Brazilian fashion designer who dressed such stars as Joan Crawford, Kim Novak and Dame Margot Fonteyn, died here in a car accident, police said.

### Madame Satan

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 16 (Reuters).—Madame Satan, 76, Brazil's best known transvestite, who spent a lifetime brawling with police in Rio de Janeiro's bohemian quarter, has died in a charity hospital of cancer.

Born Joao Francisco Dos Santos, Madame Satan spent more than 27 years in prison as a result of 30 trials for fights with police, including one in which a policeman was killed.

## *13 Oil Workers Die In Survival Capsule*

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, April 16 (Reuters).—Navy divers today found 12 men dead in a fiberglass survival capsule after an oil drilling rig capsized and sank in the Gulf of Mexico, the Coast Guard said.

The divers found the flooded capsule in about 120 feet of water after it overturned in heavy seas. The Coast Guard said the drilling rig, leased by the Marathon Oil Corp. of Rockport, Texas, sank while under tow last night about 40 miles off shore. The Coast Guard said 22 men survived. Seventeen were saved by a similar safety capsule which later sank after being buffeted by high winds and 15-foot waves.

### Drownings Off Canaries

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, April 16 (AP).—Two Spanish paratroops drowned, three others are missing and another was in serious condition after falling into the sea during an exercise here.

# Bombers Strike in Belfast After Army Kills IRA Man

*From Wire Dispatches*

BELFAST, April 16.—Bombers struck in Belfast today after an Irish gunman was killed by an elite guerrilla-hunting unit of the British Army.

The gunman was slain while trying to escape from soldiers of the Special Air Services Regiment after a raid on a house in the south of County Armagh.

An army spokesman said the man was shot when he tried to break away from troops who were taking him to a helicopter. The spokesman said he was a well-known gunman.

Sources connected with the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army listed the dead man as Peter Joseph Cleary, 25, a "staff sergeant" in the organization.

**Three Shots**

The IRA sources accused the British troops of murder. They said Mr. Cleary was taken from his girl friend's house to a field, from which three shots were then heard.

Special Air Services troops were brought into South Armagh after a series of sectarian murders there earlier in the year.

Soon after the killing of Mr. Cleary was announced, four bombs went off in Belfast.

Two men, aged 50 and 20, were killed and a youth injured in what police believe was a premature bomb explosion in the doorway of a carpenter's shop in the Lower Falls district of Belfast, an IRA stronghold.

Police said they believed that the two men were blown up by their own bomb.

**No Casualties**

There were no casualties in three other bomb incidents in the city.

A gas station on Lisburn Road, a business district near the city center, was wrecked when four gunmen held up staff members and planted a bomb in the building.

Bombers twice breached a security fence erected last month to protect central Belfast from terrorist attacks and planted bombs in a fashion boutique and a hairdressing salon.

Both devices were spotted and the area was cleared before the bombs exploded, badly damaging both shops.


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EMILY GENAUER

# The Bicentennial Picture

NEW YORK.—Viewing the parade of major museum exhibitions celebrating the Bicentennial, I am reminded of John Adams's much-quoted paragraph in a letter to his wife Abigail in 1780. "I must study politics and war . . . that my sons may have the liberty to study mathematics and philosophy . . . in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music, architecture . . ."

The intent was noble, but the timetable off. John Adams and many of his contemporaries must themselves have had a remarkable need for if not actual knowledge of architecture, painting, fine silver, all the amenities of the cultivated life. Studying the museum shows, one marvels at this breed of men who, within a hundred years after the Mayflower landed, had built themselves in the wilderness homes fitted with the kind of furniture, silver, pewter, even pictures, as those assembled for the newest of the Bicentennial exhibits, "Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art," just opened at the Philadelphia Museum.

But viewing the chronologically arranged display, one soon begins to wonder whatever happened to the taste schedule. When another hundred years had passed, Americans were buying and living with 19th-century monstrosities reaching through the Victorian and General Grant eras. One also wonders why they are in the show there, since even 19th-century furniture and accessories could be elegant and well-proportioned, for all their opulence.

For that matter, the 20th century, as treated in this 300-year survey, may come off worst of all. Surely Wharton Esherick and the team of Howe and Lescaze were never represented by worse examples of their great design skills than the chairs and desk by them on view in Philadelphia now. Nor have less interesting examples of twenties and thirties clothes (fashions rightly play a part in this survey of art and manners) ever been gathered for for a museum show than are seen here.

What I find very hard to justify is the banal and boring installation of the exhibition by Venturi and Rauch, the architectural team who also devised the appalling installation of the Whitney Museum's current American sculpture show. Their idea was to dovetail two courses, one for visitors who would look as they run, and the other for those who prefer to linger and examine the objects in adjoining niches.

I have my own recommendation. Linger as long as possible over the early furniture and silver, most especially the magnificent 18th-century highboys and chests-on-chests, grand in scale, vigorous and imaginative in carving, commanding of presence.

Turn then to the paintings. The fascinating works of the Peales, for instance, beginning with Charles Willson Peale, who, on returning from study in London with another expatriate, Benjamin West, helped establish an art academy in Philadelphia—first in the country—as early as 1794, and in 1805 was instrumental in founding the Pennsylvania Academy. His sons Raphaelle and Rembrandt Peale are also in the show (Titian, Rubens and Angelica Kaufmann Peale, among the other painting Peales, are not). There is a flock of works by Eakins (including some astonishingly fine drawings), Philadelphia's greatest artist son, and the one who set the town's culture vultures on their ears when, in 1886, he insisted on using nude, although masked, models in his painting classes at the academy—and got fired for it.

* * *

The Bicentennial exhibition at the Yale University Art Gallery is all purity, elegance and joy. Modestly the show is limited to the years between 1750 and 1800. Modestly indeed! This was the period when American design reached a peak it never again touched.

American? The exhibition's subtitle is "Toward Independence," and what comes out of it, predictably, is that in art, architecture and design, as in political principle and indeed in all cultural aspects of American life, Colonial America looked to England. One single statistic in the catalogue seems to sum it all up: "Philadelphia, in 1770, had become the second largest city in the British Empire."

American painters just before and after the Revolution went to England (and from there, generally, to France and Italy) to study art as matter of factly as American artists did in the 1920s. Among them were West, going from Philadelphia to become president and a founder of the Royal Academy, Copley from Boston, Trumbull from Connecticut, Gilbert Stuart from Newport, a long list of others including Ralph Earl, Joseph Wright, Charles Willson Peale, Matthew Pratt. Some were Tories, some Loyalists, but they all went to London to study.

The Yale exhibition is rewarding because it includes only top examples of art and design assembled from museums here and abroad (the exhibition will move from New Haven to London's Victoria and Albert Museum). No less important, however, is that they have been arranged with most exceptional taste and a highly logical plan by Vincent Ciulla.

Interspersed among the furniture and objects are such pictures as Gilbert Stuart's full-length insouciant ice skater (on loan from the National Gallery), Copley's "Death of the Earl of Chatham" (on loan from the Tate Gallery), the same artist's portrait of Paul Revere (breathtaking examples of Revere silver are displayed close by), Earl's portrait of an almost ostentatiously plain Roger Sherman.

Yale's show is by far the best Bicentennial effort I have seen to date. Contributing to the pleasure is a 10-minute orientation film in which no voice is heard. The juxtaposition of slides, starting with paintings of London and English country houses and ending with examples in America, suggests that in art there is never independence, only infusion.



**When George Washington went to Charles Willson Peale's studio to have his portrait painted, he is said to have bowed courteously to the artist's sons (both painters) in this trompe l'oeil painting. It is now on view at the Philadelphia Museum.**

## Italians Hold Three For Antiquity Thefts

GENOA, Italy, April 16 (AP).—Police arrested three men yesterday and seized stolen antiquities worth several hundreds of million lire (hundreds of thousands of dollars) that they said were about to be shipped abroad, probably to the United States and Australia.

Police said that the loot came from months of thefts in private apartments and villas in resorts and residential areas near Milan. The loot included 27 paintings of the 17th and 18th centuries, bronze vases, a dozen wood statues and many pieces of furniture and other assorted items.

LONDON

# 'Salad Days' on Stage

By John Walker

LONDON, April 16 (IHT).—Julian Slade's "Salad Days," even more than Sandy Wilson's "The Boy Friend," is the quintessential modern British musical, a form that has always settled for whimsy rather than wit, for tiny pleasures rather than large joys. At its worst—and "Salad Days" is especially representative of the British musical at its worst—it is silly, trivial and empty. At its best—and Mr. Slade has his melodic moments—it is silly, trivial and enjoyable.

This limp lettuce of a musical has been crisped up under David Conville's cool direction at the Duke of York's Theatre, a revival that comes 22 years after original production of "The Salad Days" and, the public appetite for moldy nostalgia being what it is, may run as long, which was for five and a half years.

The production sensibly treats the work as a period piece, which it has always been. Even in the 1950s its social attitudes were old-fashioned and owed everything to Edwardian England. Its two young lovers leave university—where they appear to have graduated in decent behavior—and marry for no reason except that they have nothing else to do and happily remain virgins, as far as one can discover from the flimsy book written by Mr. Slade and Dorothy Reynolds.

The show has no plot although a thin theme links it together. The young couple are given a piano by a lovable, whimsical old tramp—a piano that forces people to dance when they hear it.

This tiny incident provides a springboard, though one without much bounce, for a number of songs and some sketches in undergraduate revue style. A few of the songs have great charm and a simple melodic style that is appealing. Some of the sketches are fun, notably those that give Sheila Steafel, with her mournful basset hound's face, an opportunity to display her repertoire of contemptuous sneers.

But it is thin nonsensical stuff, even though the cast is a talented one. Confronted with a technical hitch—a phonograph that would not work—Ian Talbot and Malcolm Rennie managed to integrate the mishap into the show with great aplomb. Adam Bareham and Christina Matthews as the lovers were enthusiastically innocent and Elizabeth Seal dazzled with her smile.

With a couple of transvestite entertainments about to open in London, it does give a momentary pleasure to find a chorus singing with straight faces of "a piano that makes you gay" and to enjoy the irony of a song titled "We Said We Wouldn't Look Back." Ah, promises, promises.

# At the Opera: Puccini

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 16 (IHT).—In reviving Puccini's "Il Tabarro" and "Gianni Schicchi" as a double bill at Covent Garden last night, the Royal Opera has been well advised to let it go at that and not complete the triptych with "Suor Angelica."

It makes for a short evening, but adding "Suor Angelica" would make for a longer one than either "Il Tabarro" or "Suor Angelica" has the musical substance to support.

"Gianni Schicchi" is, of course, another matter. The last (1918) flower of Italian comic opera, it has flourished for more than half a century, usually sharing the bill with other operas than those originally designed to be its companions. Of these, "Il Tabarro" (The Cloak) is the weaker, although the absence of male voices has made "Suor Angelica," too, at best a fitful survivor.

One is tempted, with "Il Tabarro," to blame its failure on a relentlessly grubby story but then remembers that its brutally tragic triangle is essentially the same as that developed so imperishably in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

### *Declined*

The more likely explanation is that Puccini's melodic gifts declined after "Madame Butterfly." While he continued to write melodically—or melodiously—enough, he could no lo contrive the memorable a duets and other set pieces transfigure the grubby yarn "Tosca" and "Madame Butte Nor does "Il Tabarro's" se on a barge in the Seine pr the contrast of a lively and communal environment relieves the sordid detail other, more successful ver operas.

Last night's productions, an absence of both for more a decade, were beset by positions which led to the and promising American, N Shade, substituting for Varady, and Giorgio Merigh Charles Craig, in the ca raiser, and the veteran Bruscantini for Sir Ge Evans as Gianni Schicchi.

All went well and Il Tabarro" loudly under the sical direction of Miguel G Martinez, making a C Garden debut. But Sir Ge whose vividly remem Schicchi was to have bee evening's centerpiece, was n

### French Museums

PARIS, April 16 (IHT) national museums will be tomorrow and Sunday, acco to French government an However, museum watchmen announced that they will on Easter Sunday which, in cases, may mean that mu will be unable to open.

ART MARKET:

# The Selling of the 'World of Islam'

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, April 16 (IHT).—The art of the Islamic world monopolized the London auction rooms for three days this week. At the same time, three prominent art galleries were holding selling exhibitions of various forms of Islamic art.

There are Persian and Moghul miniatures at Colnaghi's, which normally deals in European old masters; luster-glazed pottery from eastern Iran at Bluett's, better known as dealers in Far Eastern art; and more Moghul miniatures at Spink's, a firm with a wide range of interests, which under normal circumstances includes hardly any Islamic pieces.

This focus on things Islamic, considerably helped by the World of Islam Festival and a barrage of publicity and advertising, would have presumably given a tremendous boost to any category of art. But it didn't in this case. The price-pattern remained much the same as in previous sales—erratic, with wild ups and downs, for reasons that are worth pondering.

### *Authenticity*

Manuscripts and miniature paintings came out best. In contrast to objets d'art, they seldom raise doubts as to authenticity, an essential asset on today's art market. It is, for example, virtually impossible to produce a convincing fake of a 16th-century miniature. The only serious problems that can arise concern signatures, which were sometimes added in later times, and retouching carried out over the centuries.

This did not seem to worry buyers very much at Sotheby's sale Monday. Some Persian dealers seemed to find fault with the signature of Reza-ye Abbasi, the most famous draftsman active in Iran in the first half of the 17th century, inscribed on a miniature. But that did not prevent it from breaking the world record for any work by or presumed to be by this master. It sold for £15,400. Most of the bidding was done by Iranians without whose presence the price would hardly have reached the presale estimate of £5,500 to £7,700. Another huge price was paid for an early Persian manuscript of the "Book of Kings," probably made in Shiraz about 1330-1340. The manuscript contains 95 miniatures in the crude, often inept, style that prevailed in this city before an extraordinary blossoming at the end of the century. Many of the miniatures had been retouched—some very badly—and several were frankly overpainted.

Such manuscripts are, however, rare and purely historical considerations (there could be no others) led to the winning bid of £28,600. This is well below Sotheby's estimate of £33,000 to £55,000, which is in my view simply too optimistic.

Isolated pages varied surprisingly in price. The Royal Copenhagen Library got a charming miniature of the late 15th century for £110—50 per cent below Sotheby's lower estimate—while an Iranian dealer paid £5,500 for a 16th-century miniature estimated at £2,200 to £3,300. Turkish miniatures, always rare because the production was very limited and there are very few left in Turkey, were included in the sale. Edwin Binney 3d, the only Western collector with a sizable collection in this field, paid £2,420 for a fine page of the early 16th century and £1,000 for another page painted later in the same century.

Miniatures from Moghul India were represented by some exceptional works, which fetched considerably more than the estimates. A stray page from a famous late 16th-century manuscript preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum brought £24,200. A unique astrological manuscript with 12 miniatures illustrating the Zodiac signs completed near Patna on Nov. 7, 1583, rose to £24,200. In sharp contrast some other important miniatures, such as a superb page from a manuscript of the "Book of Kings," painted about 1630-1640, sold for £1,300, went almost unnoticed.

### *Fluctuations*

Such contrasts were nothing compared to the wild price fluctuations of Islamic objets d'art sold that afternoon. Some remarkable pieces were downright cheap. A marvelous and unusual bowl from Nayshapur—or Nishapur as Westerners insist on calling the eastern Iranian city—brought £638. A tinned copper bowl, made about 1560-1570, the earliest of its type, went to an Iranian collector for £110. Characteristically, the same bowl was for sale at an antique shop in the provinces earlier year at £85; apparently th lamic festival had no bear prices here. Two major of the early 14th century with a signature, were kn down to Safani of New Yo £528 and £748 respec strangely failing to attrac notice of the buyers at the court of Iran.

Only 20 minutes befo bronze piece, almost certai fake, and apparently con as such by Sotheby's expert gave it no date, had fi £2,640 from another Il dealer, living in New York most absurd price in the tion was the £44,000 paid Tehran dealer for two ewe a bowl of enameled datable to about 1880, fo closely in this respect h £15,400 given for a tin —waterpipe—the small decorated in enamels on gold sheet. Both have es established world records vagaries, characteristic u market for Islamic objets largely explain why the virtually no collectors in West. The field is simp dangerous.

The 16th and 17th centur now of the utmost rarity Wednesday also underwen strange variations. A rath different so-called garden described as late 18th-cent one of a number of copies m that time (if not in the 19th century) of a much ea 17th-century pattern: £27,5 an enormous price.

More fantastic still wa £68,200 paid for a late 16t tury "shrub" carpet. T least was justified by ra is a unique piece. It once ed to Prince Stanislas Ra who bought it in 1955 for from a London dealer. It of the best carpets in the a late 16th or 17th-c carpet from western Iran, by Sotheby-Parke Bernet mained unsold at £33,000 extremely good and exce rare rug from Moghul Ind knocked down to Franses d don for £3,300, a low price ly because the rug showed of extensive wear. A carp which the highest hopes been set remained unsold af after the auctioneer had p out that "a body of m opinion" considered it to b of a 19th, not 16th-ce series. A fitting conclusio weird round of auctions bewildered the profes themselves.

# Around the European Galleries

## Paris

**Jean-Pierre Pincemin, Galerie Stevenson et Palluel, 80 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 3, to May 1.**

Originally a member of an abstruse school of art theory, called Support/Surface, that flowered in the sixties and published hard-core theory of the sort that only the French can pretend to understand, Pincemin has since emerged as somebody who applies paint to canvas without any noticeable theoretical coyness. This show is devoted to very large works (9 feet by 12) in which the paint saturates a type of canvas so thick that it does not have to be stretched on a frame. Each painting is divided into a number of rectangular sections, each section being impregnated with variations of a single color and separated from the others by a tar black margin. Occasionally a set of these rectangles is enclosed within a red border. Pincemin obviously loves color and handles it well.

* * *

**Jean-Louis Forain, Galerie la Cave, 29 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8, to April 30.**

Forain (1852-1931) was a painter, draftsman and engraver who belongs to a powerful French tradition that was superlatively illustrated by Daumier or Toulouse-Lautrec. This show of Forain's paintings is interesting because of the real power that is apparent despite the feeble means. They are all sketchy works, in a sense, that do not go to any great length to seduce the eye. But they also reveal an acute and sympathetic insight and a talent for the lively and economic line. Forain's shortcoming as a painter is that he has no sensual enjoyment of color. But his spare and rather sorrowful palette allows him to touch upon something that is only accessible to this sort of poverty.

* * *

**Labarthe, Galerie Armand Zerbib, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to April 25.**

Labarthe got the nod from Max Ernst some years ago and the present exhibition confirms that the nod was deserved and came from the right quarter. Indescribable, immaterial wisps, the souls of dead leaves or crumpled news-sheets, tumble in the wind of a sweetly colored void. Each wisp looks out at us with a beady eye which, on closer inspection, turns out to be as immaterial as the rest of its uncertain self. Above them hovers the smile of that ironic poet Christian Morgenstern.

* * *

**Sirak Melkonian, Galerie Hervé Odermatt, 85 bis Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to April 25.**

A first Paris show for this Iranian painter whose "landscapes" seem to draw their tight, taut shapes from the stubborn, rectilinear groping of plants that grow in a very dry land. There is severity but also an attractive intensity in these big ochre canvases.

* * *

**Bona, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to April 30.**

A selection of works in various media (painting and needlework) done over the past 25 years by this artist with surrealist leanings whose favored subject is the snail. Bona's snail is metamorphic, and it gropingly absorbs reality, becoming all things in a playful way.

* * *

**K.F. Dahmen, Galerie Albert Verbeke, 7 Place Furstenberg, Paris 6, to May 8.**

Constructions enclosed in large boxes and composed of big, granular, hard but pillowy surfaces of uniform color surrounded by thick leather harnessing, rope and assorted materials. The result is an elegant if somewhat ominous reliquary. The drawings, also shown here, are abstractions done in an urgent scribble with some highly controlled elements superimposed.

* * *

**Masques et Visages d'Amérique Latine, Galerie des Grands Augustins, 16 Rue des Grands Augustins, Paris 6, to May 8.**

Eight Latin American painters working in a vein between surrealism and what is, in France, referred to as "le fantastique": Camacho, Chavez, Cogollo, Piqueras, Revilla, Roca-Rey, Veliz, Villanueva. Their subject is predominantly organic with polymorphous, ubiquitous phallic forms leading a tormented existence in a barren land.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



Sirak Melkonian
*. . . Paris show.*

## London

**John Hitchens/Alexander Walsh, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London, SW3, to April 24.**

John Hitchens works in the same genres as his father, veteran landscapist and flower painter Ivon Hitchens. The younger Hitchens's abstractions from landscape are still too much in his father's shadow. But in his recent flower paintings, or rather abstract variations on the theme of flowers, he has at last overtaken and even surpassed his father, making works of magisterial certainty. In the basement gallery, the first one-man show of watercolors by the American Alexander Walsh highlights his witty appreciation of Japanese exemplars and a good command of his medium.

* * *

**Centenary Exhibition 1876-1976, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond St., London, W1, to April 30.**

Established in the same gallery for 100 years, the FAS has a fine record of discovery and exhibition of talent, from Ruskin, Orchardson, Albert Moore and Whistler, through Japanese prints and the theater decor of Bakst, to the Glasgow School, the great illustrators and figurative painters of the twenties and thirties, the revival of Victorian Gothic and art nouveau, and sympathetic contemporaries. All this is represented in this very full, extremely well arranged and well catalogued show.

* * *

**Peruvian Ground Drawings, Institute of Contemporary Arts, The Mall, London, SW1, to May 2.**

Typified by the German archaeologist Paul Kosok as the "largest astronomy book in the world," these vast drawings on the tablelands of southern Peru, some 6 miles long and a mile wide, have been photographed, measured and catalogued in this exhibition organized by the Munich Kunstraum. These photos begin their English tour under the auspices of the Arts Council at the ICA.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.


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FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 17-18, 1976



*Year's Payments Deficit Improves*

# apan Surplus Widens in Month

, April 16 (AP-DJ).—verall balance-of-pay-rplus widened to $660 March from the year-8-million surplus, mean-Japan's fiscal 1975 bal-ayments was in deficit illion, an improvement from the $3.39-billion deficit of 1974.

The March figures are preliminary and were issued by the Ministry of Finance today.

The figures showed that the nation scored a $1.3-billion trade surplus in March, up from a $726-million surplus in March 1975, and as a result enjoyed a fiscal 1975 trade surplus of $5.88 billion against fiscal 1974's $3.97-billion surplus.

The current account improved sharply in March, showing a $780-million surplus, against the year-earlier month's $176-million surplus, and posting for the 12 months ended March a $102-million surplus, against fiscal 1974's $2.29-billion deficit.

Japan's exports in March totaled $5.85 billion, against a year-earlier total of $4.9 billion, the Finance Ministry preliminary report showed. This March total brought Japan's fiscal 1975 exports to $56.035 billion on a free on board basis, against fiscal 1974's $57.318 billion.

The country's imports in March totaled $4.5 billion, up from the year-earlier $4.2 billion. For fiscal 1975, Japan's imports amounted to $50.155 billion, down from fiscal 1974's $53.340 billion.

On Wednesday, the government said that on a customs clearance basis, Japan posted a $1.215-billion trade deficit for fiscal 1975 ended March 31. Exports on a customs clearance basis totaled $56.993 billion while imports totaled $58.208 billion.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Japan's overall balance of payments was in surplus by $798 million in March. Its seasonally adjusted current account for the month showed a surplus of $918 million.

The seasonally adjusted March trade balance was in surplus by $1.48 billion, on exports of $5.6 billion and imports of $4.15 billion.

The long-term capital account was in deficit during March by $110 million, compared with a year-earlier surplus of $122 million. For the 12 months ended March 31, Japan's long-term capital flows were in deficit by $323 million, a major improvement from fiscal 1974's $2.083-billion deficit.

The services and transfers accounts together were in deficit by $570 million during March. In March 1975, the services account was in deficit by $531 million, and the transfers account was in deficit by $19 million.

For fiscal 1975, the services and transfers accounts together were in deficit by $5.77 billion, down from a $6.27-billion combined shortfall for fiscal 1974.

The Finance Ministry preliminary accounting showed that the nation's short-term capital and omissions accounts together were in deficit by $10 million last month. A year earlier, short-term capital flows were in deficit by $59 million and the errors and omissions account in surplus by $59 million.

## 2 Swiss Banks Claim Bullion Left on Plane

ARLESTON, S.C., April 16 (AP).—Two Swiss banks have l ownership of 118 bars of gold bullion found on a plane harleston air base last December. The claims were made ions filed Wednesday with the U.S. Customs Office in ston on behalf of Swiss Bank Corporation and Union f Switzerland, both in Zurich.

e gold, estimated to be worth $568,000, is believed to be portion of the original shipment. Patrick O'Brien, agent in charge of customs investigations in Charleston, e claim indicates that 605 pounds of bullion were loaded tzerland on a Saudi Airlines craft, which broke down takeoff. The gold was then transferred to another craft, was chartered by Saudi Airlines from Overseas National s.

wever, the captain of the chartered plane apparently t informed of his cargo, Mr. O'Brien said. When the landed in Saudi Arabia, "nobody was aware it was on ne and, therefore, nobody was instructed to take it off," stoms official said. "The plane then went on flying the world," he added.

hen the gold was found in Charleston Dec. 16 by a crew r who was preparing the plane for flight to Europe, less alf of the original shipment was on board.

. O'Brien said his agency believes 330 pounds of gold tolen in "a foreign country, which we are not free to Another 15 pounds of it is believed to have been stolen rleston or in Oakland, California," he said.

all, the missing gold is valued at more than $800,000. iginal shipment was valued at $1.3 million, Mr. O'Brien

## Italian Businessmen Flee Abroad

By Piero Valsecchi

MILAN, April 16 (AP).—Italy, already plagued by the flight of capital abroad as a result of its weak economy and political uncertainties, now apparently faces a flight of businessmen.

Over the past 15 months hundreds of Italians have sought and obtained a chance to transfer with their families to distant and "quiet" countries. Consulate sources report the favorite places for such "luxury" emigrants are Canada, Venezuela and Brazil, which offer better investment opportunities and a more stable political situation.

To prove the chiefly political nature of the flight of Italian businessmen, an official of the Canadian consulate in Milan noted that requests for information about settling in Canada have risen 30 per cent since last June, after the big advance of Marxist parties in regional elections.

The number again grew in the first months this year as a result of the worsening state of the lira and fears of early elections, which might carry the Communists to power.

Stephen Bigsby, vice-consul and assistant trade commissioner of the Canadian Consulate in Milan, noted that businessmen seeking residence abroad are not only trying to flee the Communist specter but also a state of perennial uncertainty. "You cannot do business without knowing what is coming next," he said.

He disclosed that visas granted to Italians last year amounted to 6,800, up 20 per cent from the year before. The upward trend in visas is expected to continue this year, Mr. Bigsby said. Consulate sources said most of last year's emigrants were people who invested money in Canada in the 1960s, the years of the economic boom in Italy. "They especially invested in real estate," one source reported.

Consulate sources noted flight to Canada could have been greater without stiff restrictions on visas. An official said only people who are self-sufficient were granted residence permission. "Investors in Canadian properties or owners of existing commercial branches and firms were privileged," he said, but emigration is not easy for ordinary workers, he noted.

A Milan liquor dealer, who plans to transfer to Brazil next summer, said he was attracted by the South American country "because you still can do great business there and you are not afraid of politics. I think Brazil will be a quiet place for me over the next 10 years at least."

# U.S. to Propose Agency For Third World Funds

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—The United States is planning to call for the formation of a new international agency to encourage private investment in producing raw materials in developing countries, according to high Treasury and State Department officials.

The agency, tentatively called the International Resources Bank, is expected to be announced by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at next month's meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi, Kenya.

At this fourth UNCTAD conference, the developing nations are expected to continue their pressure for a new international economic plan, particularly for a means of financing buffer stocks of primary commodities to be used to stabilize raw material prices.

The United States is opposed to sweeping plans for financing buffer stocks, but there is some sentiment within the administration, especially at the State Department, for approaching the Nairobi meeting positively with something attractive to offer the poorer countries.

**General Agreement**

The final version of the new initiative is still being debated within the government, but agreement has been reached on its essential thrust, which is to direct private special capital to commercially viable investment opportunities in the Third World.

Multinational corporations in general are shying away from major, long-range projects in the developing world because of rising economic nationalism and the increased risk of expropriation. Their fears have even affected investment in Canada, where the province of Saskatchewan recently nationalized the potash industry, which was largely American owned.

As a result, some of the world's richest supplies of minerals and other raw materials are not being exploited for want of capital.

As the new International Resources Bank is now conceived, it could issue bonds against a particular raw material, say a copper deposit, and sell the bonds to investors, who would likely be major copper producers. The agency would then pass the money on to the nation owning the copper deposit to develop it. The bank would take a lien on production and would be paid out of the proceeds.

Thus, the bank would act as an intermediary between the host country and the corporation, indirectly providing the corporation with insurance against nationalization.

For the host country, the advantage would lie in the internationalization of private foreign investment. The funds would in a sense be filtered through an international institution, thereby mitigating fears of economic—or political—domination.

## Ford Rejects Cut In Shoe Imports

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—President Ford today rejected a recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission that he impose strong protectionist measures to assist the American shoe industry.

Instead, Mr. Ford approved so-called adjustment assistance for the hard-pressed industry, whose share of the domestic market has been steadily deteriorating in the face of lower-cost foreign imports.

Two months ago, five members of the six-member International Trade Commission recommended to Mr. Ford imposition of either tariffs or quotas to reduce shoe imports.

At the time, officials estimated that adoption of the proposed tariffs could mean a 50-per-cent increase in the retail price of imported shoes.

*Some Report Losses on Loans*

# Major U.S. Banks' Earnings Decline

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP-DJ).—Several major banking concerns have reported sizable declines in first-quarter earnings from a year earlier.

Manufacturers Hanover reported operating net before the results of securities transactions fell 15 per cent to $33.4 million, or $1.12 a share, down from $39.1 million, or $1.32 a share, in the 1975 first quarter.

Bankers Trust New York Corp.'s operating net slid 38 per cent to $13.2 million, or $1.08 a share, in the first quarter from $21.4 million, or $2.04 a share, a year earlier.

Charter New York, whose main subsidiary is Irving Trust Co., said its first-quarter operating net slumped 24 per cent to $8.5 million, or 97 cents a share, from $11.3 million, or $1.29 a share, in the like 1975 period.

First Pennsylvania Corp., Philadelphia, reported first-quarter operating net tumbled to $6.1 million, or 46 cents a share, from $10.8 million, or 82 cents a share, in the like 1975 period.

Moving in the opposite direction, Continental Illinois, Chicago, registered a 5-per-cent increase in operating net to $33.5 million, or $1.92 a share, from $31.9 million, or $1.84 a share, a year ago.

Manufacturers Hanover attributed its poor earnings results to several factors. These included sluggish commercial loan demand domestically and an increase in the amount of interest "lost" on loans that currently are not paying interest or are paying it at a reduced rate.

Also depressing earnings was a decline in foreign exchange profit to $8 million in the first quarter from $7.5 million in the like 1975 quarter, reflecting a reduction in gains from conversion of foreign-currency assets and liabilities into current dollar terms.

Manufacturers Hanover, whose flagship is Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said loans totaled $15.6 billion at the end of March, down from $15.8 billion a year earlier. It said that loans that are not accruing interest tempered earnings by $3 million, or 11 cents a share, after taxes in the first quarter, compared with $1 million, or 4 cents a share, a year earlier.

Loan losses at Manufacturers Hanover jumped to $20.3 million from $3.7 million a year earlier.

Bankers Trust blamed "higher level" of nonaccruing and reduced-rate loans for part of its earnings decline from the record 1975 first-quarter results.

A spokesman said Bankers Trust charged $25 million as provisions for possible loan losses in the first quarter, up from $24.5 million a year ago. Actual net loan losses climbed to $21.2 million from $11.3 million.

Charter New York said it charged off as losses a net of $4.9 million in the first quarter, up slightly from $4.6 million a year earlier. Its provisions for loan losses, taken as expenses, however, dropped to $6.6 million from $13.2 million.

It attributed its earnings slide to "a reduction in the spread between the rates on earning assets and the cost to fund these assets," coupled with a decline in loan volume.

Specialists said the reduction in the "spread" reflected, in part, loans on which interest is not being accrued. Charter refused to disclose the dollar impact of such nonaccruals. In the 1975 fourth quarter such nonaccruals had the effect of lowering Charter's earnings by $3.9 million. For many banks the impact of nonaccruals grew in the first quarter of this year.

## France Said Set To Choose Two Phone Systems

PARIS, April 16 (Reuters).—The French government has virtually decided to adopt two different telephone systems, possibly including International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s Metaconta system, sources at the Ministry for Telecommunications said yesterday.

L. M. Ericsson A/B's Axe system is almost certain to be chosen as one of the systems for the 4.5-billion-franc project designed to extend the country's telephone network.

ITT is actively seeking a way of ceding a majority stake in one of its two French subsidiaries to a French partner, which is being made a condition of participation, sources at the companies involved said.

The sources said the reasons are more political than industrial.

The Thomson Brandt group, which has already made concessions to the government in connection with the reorganization of the French computer industry, is considered a likely partner for ITT, the sources said.

Thomson could take a stake in either Le Matériel Téléphonique (ITT 68 per cent) or Cie. Générale de Construction Téléphonique (ITT 100 per cent), they said.

## Industrial Output Up 0.6% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—New statistics issued by the government show that the U.S. economy was still recovering from recession in March, but at a slightly slower rate than in recent months.

The increase in the nation's industrial output was 0.6 per cent, the smallest boost in production in five months, the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday.

The production statistics indicated a broadly based advance as opposed to the consumer-centered increases recorded earlier in the recovery.

Industrial production has advanced by 10 per cent since the economy touched bottom in April 1975. Production, however, remains 5.2 per cent below the peak hit at the onset of the recession in November 1973.

## U.S. Revises Report On Company Profits

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP-DJ).—In a revised report on corporate profits, the Commerce Department said today that U.S. companies earned, after taxes, $79.9 billion at an annual rate in the fourth quarter of last year.

The increase was $1.1 billion, or 1.4 per cent from the third quarter figure of $78.8 billion.

A preliminary report on March 19 had estimated corporate profits in the fourth quarter showing an increase of $1.8 billion, or 2.3 per cent.

## French Failures Up

PARIS, April 15 (AP-DJ).—The number of French corporate failures, including bankruptcies, legal settlements and liquidations, increased to 925 in March from 843 in February but was below 1,179 in January, figures published by the statistical institute today show. March's figure compares with a monthly average of 1,239 in 1975 and 999 in 1974.

## Markets Closed

All stock exchanges and banks throughout Europe and North America were closed Friday for the Easter Holiday. Whilst European centers remain closed on Monday, trading will resume in Canada and the United States.

# Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

**Bankers Trust**

| First Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Profits ..... A | 13.2 | 21.4 |
| Per Share ... A | 1.08 | 2.04 |
| Profits ..... B | 13.3 | 21.0 |
| Per Share ... B | 1.08 | 2.00 |

A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.

**Boise Cascade**

| First Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | 400.0 | 315.3 |
| Profits ..... | 16.9 | 12.3 |
| Per Share ..... | 0.57 | 0.42 |

**Continental Illinois**

| First Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Profits ..... A | 33.5 | 31.9 |
| Per Share ... A | 1.92 | 1.84 |
| Profits ..... B | 32.3 | 31.4 |
| Per Share ... B | 1.85 | 1.81 |

A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.

**Crown Zellerbach**

| First Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | 493.7 | 404.1 |
| Profits ..... | 23.8 | 18.8 |
| Per Share ..... | 0.96 | 0.75 |

**Gillette**

| First Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | 361.0 | 318.0 |
| Profits ..... | 23.9 | 18.9 |
| Per Share ... | 0.79 | 0.63 |

**Int. Minerals & Chemicals**

| Third Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | 320.3 | 356.5 |
| Profits ..... | 36.2 | 48.9 |
| Per Share ... | 2.07 | 2.97 |
| Share dil. ..... | 1.97 | 2.67 |
| Nine Months | | |
| Revenue ..... | 926.2 | 971.1 |
| Profits ..... | 106.0 | 118.4 |
| Per Share ... | 6.09 | 7.30 |
| Share dil. ..... | 5.78 | 6.51 |

**Krafteo**

| First Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Profits ..... | 34.2 | 24.3 |
| Revenue ..... | 1,242.1 | 1,223.9 |
| Per Share ..... | 1.22 | 0.87 |

**McGraw Edison**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | 214.7 | 217.6 |
| Profits ..... | 14.3 | 9.1 |
| Per Share ..... | 0.88 | 0.56 |

**Manufacturers Hanover**

| First Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Profits ..... A | 33.4 | 39.1 |
| Per Share ... A | 1.12 | 1.32 |
| Profits ..... B | 33.4 | 51.5 |
| Per Share ... B | 1.12 | 1.73 |

A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.

**Merck**

| First Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue ..... | 400.8 | 344.5 |
| Profits ..... | 58.8 | 52.0 |
| Per Share ..... | 0.78 | 0.69 |

**Marine Midland**

| First Quarter | 1976 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|
| Profits ..... A | —0.4 | 9.5 |
| Per Share ... A | —0.04 | 0.76 |
| Profits ..... B | 1.5 | 9.9 |
| Per Share .. B | 0.12 | 0.79 |

A—Before security transactions. B—After security transactions.

## Tokyo Exchange

April 16, 1976

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 320 | Matsu E Wks. | 585 |
| Canon | 376 | Mitsubi Hvy. Ind. | 139 |
| Dai Nip Print | 488 | Mitsubi Corp. | 424 |
| Fuji Bank | 325 | Mitsui Co. | 409 |
| Fuji Photo | 485 | Mitsukoshi | 466 |
| Hitachi | 194 | Nippon Elec. | 191 |
| Honda Motor | 710 | Sharp | 326 |
| C. Itoh | 306 | Shiseido | 1650 |
| Japan Air Lines | 1720 | Sony Corp | 2380 |
| Kansai El Pwr. | 975 | Sumitomo Bank | 330 |
| Kao Soap | 925 | Taisho Marine | 270 |
| Kirin Brewery | 380 | Takeda | 221 |
| Komatsu | 368 | Teijin | 152 |
| Kubota | 319 | Tokyo Marine | 599 |
| Matsu Ind. | 601 | Toray | 148 |
| * Ex. Div. | | Toyota | 704 |

Tokyo Stock Index

| | Today | Prev | High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New | 330.76 | 329.63 | 344.51 | 326.28 |
| Old | 4,475.10 | 4,457.73 | 4,684.25 | 4,403.06 |

## Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, April 15 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $202 million to $2.949 billion in the week ending April 7, the Federal Reserve Board said. This was $115 million higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the week which ended April 9, 1975.


KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUSS-MASSA REGION
— AGADIR —
NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS
N° 15-76 ORSM

e Director of the "Office Régional de Mise en Valeur le du Souss-Massa" will receive till June 1, 1976, noon, offers for the SUPPLY AND LAYING OF UNDER-ND PIPES AND THEIR ACCESSORIES, with a diameter r to 450 mm, for the irrigation of nine Upper Areas ng 6,300 ha in the Souss Valley of the Taroudant Region.

ender files may be withdrawn at the headquarters of the Régional de Mise-en-Valeur Agricole du Souss-Massa, les Administrations Publiques, B.P. 21, AGADIR, against nt of a cheque or money order of 500 DHS (Five red Dirhams) made out to the O.R.M.V.A. of the Souss-Files may also be sent by mail on request.

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# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

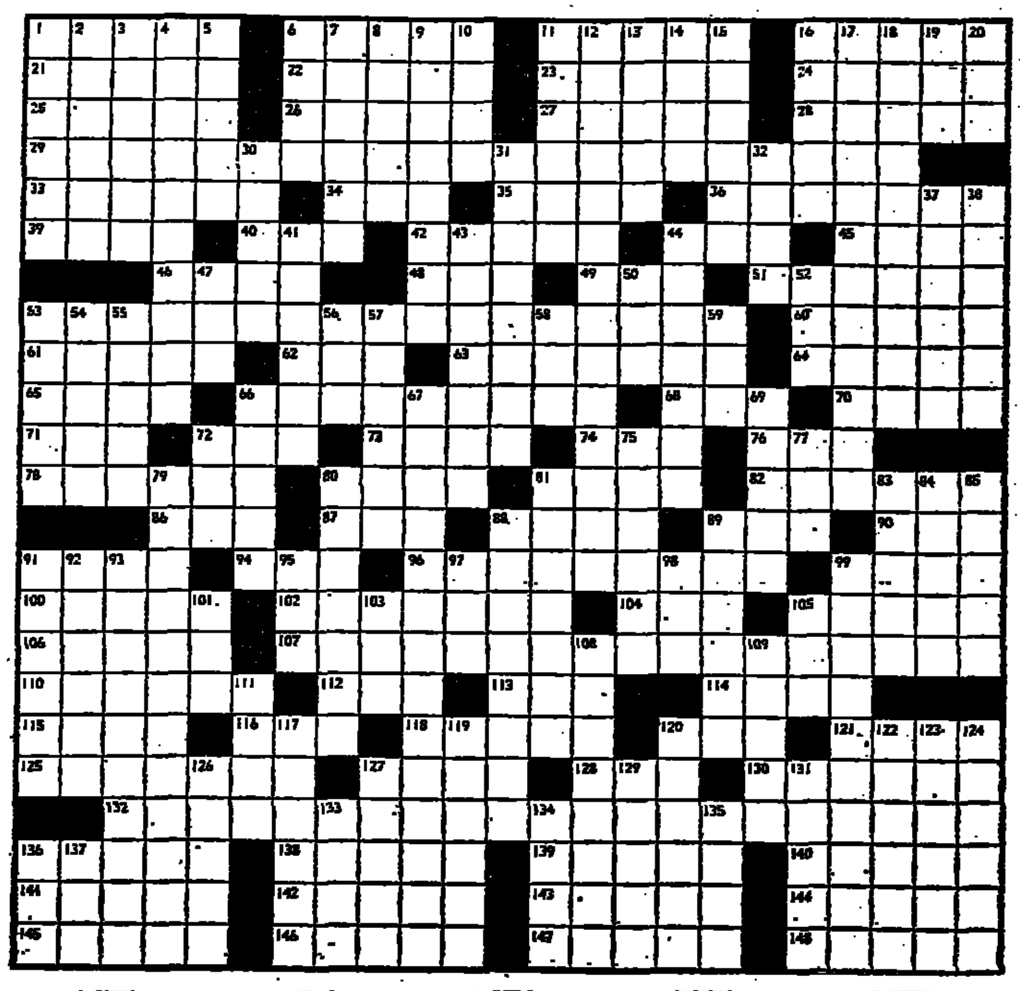
## VIEWPOINTS—By Hume R. Craft

**ACROSS**

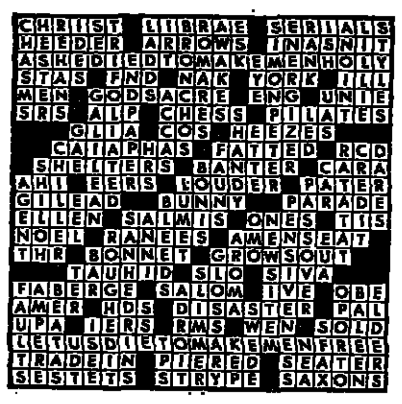
1 Drays
6 Director Frank
11 Epsom items
16 Sir Samuel
21 "Cookery is become ——"
22 Revoke
23 Love: It.
24 Kind of tube
25 Words for some stocks
26 Oil source
27 French town
28 Port of Italy
29 Woman, to Sir Walter Scott
33 —— anchor
34 Literary monogram
35 Bookie's quote
36 River feeding
39 Puppeteer Tony
40 "... that —— the mail"
42 Underworld
44 Mutuel-window sign
45 Street cry
46 Old thicket
48 Ordinal suffix
49 "With unshut ——"
51 Scott's Lucy
53 Old Marley, to Dickens
60 Schumann-——
61 Minimal
62 Greek letter
63 Certain cats
64 Seething
65 Raggedy ones
66 "The Just"
68 Drinker's woes: Abbr.
70 Story beginning
71 Turner
72 Fuss
73 Articles
74 Chinese guild
76 Take-home item
78 Dallas
80 Corporate V.I.P.
81 Court action
82 Elianic efforts
86 Word to a firing squad
87 Disgruntled sound
88 Word for St. John: Abbr.
89 Insect
90 "Cannery ——"
91 Graduate degrees
94 Dallas campus
96 Like some streetcars
99 H. H. Munro
100 Sacks
102 Damnable
104 U.N. name
105 Greek physician
106 Oil island
107 Francis Bacon, to Izaak Walton
110 Like some fenders
112 Cheer
113 Meadow grass
114 Like mechanics' hands
115 Conventioneers: Abbr.
116 Muscovite: Abbr.
118 Units of fitness
120 —— Magnon
121 Bible book
125 Felt hat
127 Give —— of approval to
128 Overly
130 Limonite
132 Books, to Jonathan Swift
136 TV card or box
138 Independently
139 Lecture
140 Consumed
141 Cigar city
142 Yes ——! (match!)
143 Utah lilies
144 Kashmir language
145 Like Sue
146 Trudges
147 Gardens
148 Moves with care

**DOWN**

1 Welland and Kiel
2 Mollusk genus
3 Sword
4 Infringe
5 Narrow ridge
6 Producers' concern
7 Maintain loyalty
8 Harbor or Bailey
9 Enjoyed
10 Closing word
11 Cabinetmaker's specialty
12 Belgica, Gjoa and Fram, to Roald
13 Yearns
14 Kilmer's love
15 Greek-oracle sides
16 "Childe Harold was he ——"
17 Popular fellow, to his peers
18 Ring formation
19 Vintage car
20 Pitching record: Abbr.
30 Custer's or news
31 Divinities
32 Food fish
37 Type of crystalline acid
38 Oyster's enemy
41 Playhouse, in Italy
43 Tiny particles
44 Dracula-like one
47 Cereal grain
50 Scottish one
52 Sheep of India
53 Lerner and Ladd
54 France's upper house
55 He wrote "All hope abandon ..."
56 Capuchin monkey
57 —— Hungarian
58 Poe's Morgue
59 Beachhead craft: Abbr.
66 Author Samuel Hopkins
67 Exclusive set, to Ward McAllister
69 Kind of limit
72 Ring master
75 Slovenly
77 Ibsen role
79 The Union, to Lincoln
80 Thumbstalls of old
81 Jutting stern of a ship
83 Babylonian abode of dead
84 Fitter of ox frames
85 Pearl-caster's targets
88 Tower over
89 —— mercy (plead)
91 Highland wear
92 Stinger
93 Premium wage
95 P.T.A. people
97 Before: Prefix
98 P.I. tree
99 Passive resistance, to Gandhi
101 —— Gabriel
103 Certain tribunal: Abbr.
105 Sal, e. g.
108 Saved, as a painting
109 Teary queen
111 Barter: Fr.
117 Release a fastener
119 Rich cakes
120 Fabric
122 Raccoons' relatives
123 Chemical compound
124 Cassia plants
126 Attack
127 Majorca town
129 Adult
131 Corpulent
133 Pacific tree
134 Face part
135 Dame Myra
136 "—— in the bag"
137 Margery of rhyme



**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**




# WEATHER

| | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 16 | 61 | Clear |
| AMSTERDAM | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | 10 | 50 | Rain |
| ATHENS | 18 | 64 | Clear |
| BEIRUT | 19 | 66 | Overcast |
| BELGRADE | 14 | 57 | Storm |
| BERLIN | 16 | 61 | Clear |
| BRUSSELS | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| BUCHAREST | — | — | Unavailable |
| BUDAPEST | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 12 | 54 | Storm |
| COPENHAGEN | 11 | 52 | Fog |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 15 | 59 | Clear |
| GENEVA | 15 | 58 | Clear |
| HELSINKI | 13 | 55 | Clear |
| ISTANBUL | 10 | 50 | Rain |
| LAS PALMAS | 19 | 66 | Overcast |
| LISBON | 15 | 59 | Clear |
| LONDON | 7 | 45 | Overcast |
| LOS ANGELES | 12 | 54 | Clear |
| MADRID | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| MILAN | 18 | 64 | Cloudy |
| MONTREAL | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| MOSCOW | 15 | 59 | Clear |
| MUNICH | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| NICE | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| OSLO | 11 | 52 | Overcast |
| PARIS | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| PRAGUE | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| ROME | 17 | 63 | Clear |
| SOFIA | 10 | 50 | Showers |
| STOCKHOLM | 16 | 61 | Clear |
| TEHRAN | 23 | 73 | Cloudy |
| TEL AVIV | 21 | 70 | Clear |
| TUNIS | 23 | 73 | Clear |
| VIENNA | 12 | 54 | Storm |
| WARSAW | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| WASHINGTON | 26 | 79 | Sunny |
| ZURICH | 15 | 59 | Clear |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)


## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**ADVERTISEMENT**

April 16, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

| Fund | Value |
|---|---|
| (w) Alexander Fund | $7.19 |
| (d) (AEIF) Trustcor Int'l Fd. | $8.41 |
| Austral. Select Fd. | $0.33 b |
| **BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:** | |
| — (d) Baerbond | SF901.85 |
| — (d) Conbar | SF752 |
| — (d) Grobar | SF554 |
| — (d) Stockbar | SF873 |
| (w) Browninvest | $13.93 |
| (d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. | $13.48 |
| (d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. | $4.93 |
| (d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. | $7.49 |
| **CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:** | |
| — (w) Capital Int'l | $14.11 |
| — (w) Capital Italia S.A. | $7.56 |
| (d) Capital Rentinvest | LF1,127 |
| (d) Caribico Open-End | $123.80 |
| (d) Citadel Fund | $3.09 |
| (i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. | $540.46 |
| (w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. | $7.69 |
| (w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. | $12.42 |
| (d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. | $8.79 |
| **CREDIT SUISSE:** | |
| — (d) Canasec | SF564 |
| — (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds | SF71.75 |
| — (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l | SF66.75 |
| — (d) Energie-Valor | SF80 |
| — (d) Ussec | SF650 |
| — (d) Europa-Valor | SF129 |
| (i) Crosby Fund S.A. | $4.36 |
| (w) D.G.C. | $39.58 |
| (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) | $1.17 |
| (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l | $12.20 |
| (w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd. | $11.89 |
| (w) Europe Obligations | LF1,018 |
| **DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:** | |
| — (d) Concentra | DM22.30 |
| — (d) Intl. Rentenfond | DM77.80 |
| **FIDELITY:** | |
| — (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets | $16.64 |
| — (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. | $51.65 |
| — (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund | $17.47 |
| — (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund | $36.40 |
| — (d) Fidelity World Fd. | $11.39 |
| (d) Fiducem | BF957 |
| (w) First Intern'l Fd. | $124.20 |
| (w) First Int'l Realty Sec. | $13.83 |
| (d) First Nat'l City Fund | $29.10 |
| (w) Fleming Fund S.A. | $55.56 |
| (w) Fleming Japan Fund | $25.95 |
| (w) Fonselex Issue Pr. | SF1,744 |
| (d) Formula Selection Fd. | SF74.46 |
| (d) Fonditalia | $9.53 |
| (d) Fund of Nations | $5.76 |
| (d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) | $0.74 |
| (w) Future Australia Fd. | Aus.$6.14 |
| **G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:** | |
| — (w) Berry Int'l Fund | $12.59 |
| — (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. | $28.15 |
| — (w) G.T. Dollar Fund | $6.37 |
| (w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. | $7.90 |
| (w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV. | $6,933 |
| (i) H.O.I.T. Hobet | $36.97 |
| (d) Icofund | $9.84 |
| (d) Interfix | SF283.65 |
| (d) Interfund S.A. | $8.49 ex |
| (w) Intermarket Fund | $109.49 |
| (w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) | $22.92 |
| (r) Int'l Securities Fund | $5.60 |
| (r) Invest. Atlantiques | $40.70 |
| (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund | $7.95 |
| (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. | $6.92 |
| (r) Japan Growth Fund | $15.58 |
| (d) Japan Selection Fund | $45.80 |
| (w) Japan Pacific Fund | $15.35 |
| **JARDINE FLEMING:** | |
| — (r) Jardine East. Trust | $52.14 |
| — (r) Jardine Japan Fund | $45.84 |
| — (r) Jardine Selection NV. | $17.06 |
| (d) KB Income Fund | LF1,635 |
| (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. | $11.15 |
| (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. | $19.45 |
| (r) Leverage Cap. Hold. | $29.35 |
| **LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:** | |
| —+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd. | SF413 |
| —+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income | SF356 |
| (w) Luxfund | $19.08 |
| (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund | $9.60 |
| (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund | $1.31 |
| (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund | $3.14 |
| (w) N.A.M.F. | $67.20 |
| (w) Nippon Fund | $40.82 |
| (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund | $6.27 |
| (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. | $6.61 |
| (r) Pegasus Intern'l | $6.89 |
| (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund | $22.02 |
| (d) Renta Fund | LF2,063 |
| (d) Renta Capital Fund | LF4,046 |
| (d) Rentinvest | LF387 |
| (d) Safe Fund | $4.51 |
| (d) Safe Trust Fund | $10.21 |
| (w) Samurai Portfolio | SF57.35 |
| Share Realty N.V. | $15.27 |
| Share International N.V. | $4.38 |
| **SEPRO:** | |
| — (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) | $12.55 |
| **S.M.C. FUNDS:** | |
| — (d) CSF Fund | SF23.44 |
| — (d) Crossbow Fund | SF4.57 |
| — (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. | $7.40 |
| (w) SMH Special Fund | DM92.80 |
| **SOFID GROUPE GENEVA.** | |
| — (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. | SF1,560.50 |
| — (r) Securswiss | SF940 |
| (d) Soros Fund | SF206.70 |
| (w) Star Fund | $4.87 |
| **SWISS BANK CORP.:** | |
| — (d) America-Valor | SF466.75 |
| — (d) Intervalor | SF66.75 |
| — (d) Japan Portfolio | SF363 |
| — (d) Swissvalor New Ser. | SF211.25 |
| — (d) Univ. Bond Select | SF80 |
| — (d) Universal Fund | SF92.77 |
| (w) Talent Global Fund | $8.90 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) | $26.04 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. | $35.70 |
| (w) Transpacific Fund | $19.47 |
| **UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:** | |
| — (d) Amca U.S. Sh. | SF35 |
| — (d) Bond Invest | SF70.50 |
| — (d) Convert-Invest | SF79.25 |
| — (d) Eurit Europe Sh. | SF117 |
| — (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. | SF89.50 |
| — (d) Globinvest | SF66 |
| — (d) Pacific Invest | SF74.50 |
| — (d) Rometac-Invest | SF344 |
| — (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh. | SF161.30 |
| — (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est. | SF176.50 |
| **UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:** | |
| — (d) Atlanticfonds | DM15.90 |
| — (d) Europafonds | DM32.25 |
| — (d) Unifonds | DM21.15 |
| — (d) Unirenta | DM41.70 |
| — (d) Unispecial I | DM60.90 |
| (w) United Can. Inv. Fd. | $3.04 |
| (d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. | $12.15 |
| (w) Western Growth Fd. | $6.19 |
| (w) Western Hedge Fund | $1,371.84 |
| (w) West Proprietary N.V. | $1,537.90 |
| (d) World Equity Grth Fd. | $417.62 |
| (w) Worldwide Securities | $44.77 |
| (w) Worldwide Special | $3,879.35 |

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A — Not available; BP — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.


# BOOKS

## *DAUGHTER OF FIRE*

### *A Portrait of Iceland*

*By Katharine Scherman. Little, Brown. Illustrated. 364 pp. $12.50.*

Reviewed by Harold Schonberg

FOR millenniums, Iceland lay undisturbed, a poverty-stricken volcanic island adjacent to the Arctic Circle, admired mostly by the puffins and skuas who bred there. Some got to know Iceland during World War II; it was a way station on the way to Europe, and an Allied base was set up. All of a sudden the Icelanders, those descendants of Vikings, started to make their own destiny. Within 25 years Iceland was a tidily run socialistic country on the Danish model. It was a country where class distinctions were unknown, where the crime rate averaged a murder a year, where the literacy rate was 100 per cent, where the people strode proud and tall. And where, in July, the sun never set; and in December it never rose.

It was, and is, a country populated mostly on its rim. The interior is like the surface of the moon. It is a country where volcanic eruptions can all but destroy an island, as happened to Heimaey in 1973; or, perversely, create an island, as in 1963, when Surtsey rose out of the waters. Yet it took a chess match to make Iceland front-page news. In the summer of 1972, during the insane confrontation between Boris Spassky and Bobby Fischer, journalists from all over the world—hundreds of them at one point—invaded Reykjavik. In the process they got to know, and to love, Iceland and its inhabitants; and the little, blue-and-red-and-white city of Reykjavik; and the incredibly pure air of the country and the real sophistication of its people.

All sorts of stories found their way into the press. Some of them might have been apocryphal but they were still good. There was the great fishing war, for example. Iceland lives off its fish, and in 1972 there was a dispute with Britain about territorial waters. Iceland wanted it extended to 50 miles. The British fishermen observed the traditional 12-mile limit. Some incidents occurred, and Britain sent naval vessels in.

So the Iceland fleet—two ships about the size of tugboats—steamed forth to engage the British. There was a confrontation. The Icelandic commodore loaded his guns—with potatoes. (This year, alas, Iceland claims 200-mile territoriality, and some of the incidents with the British fleet have turned ugly.)

Now Katharine Scherman has given us a portrait of Iceland—a pleasant, rambling and rather impressionistic portrait that concentrates much more on the Iceland that was rather than the Iceland that is. It is significant that nowhere in the book is Spassky-Fischer mentioned. Even the fishing wars of recent years are hardly noted. Mrs. Scherman is not interested in economics or sociology, and modern Iceland gets short shrift.

She is much more interested in the flora and fauna of the country. She starts her book with a description of the volcanic upheaval that created Surtsey, pointing out that a similar upheaval created Iceland itself eons ago. She relies heavily on the Eddas to give the feeling of the early inhabitants, and there are liberal samplings of the great deeds of the early heroes. The Eddas—the Icelandic sagas in written form—are based on fact, as so many of the epics of mankind have been.

Mrs. Scherman takes it for granted that Vikings from Iceland, around the year 1000, settled North America. The voyages of exploration were short-lived. Apparently the Vikings were frightened of the natives, and after some men were killed by Indians the settlements were abandoned.

The organization of "Daughter of Fire" is peculiar. It hops from past to present and is part a nature book, part a travelogue. Iceland, of course, is a natural historian's paradise. In her rambling, low-keyed manner, Mrs. Scherman gives a good picture of the country as a geographical object.

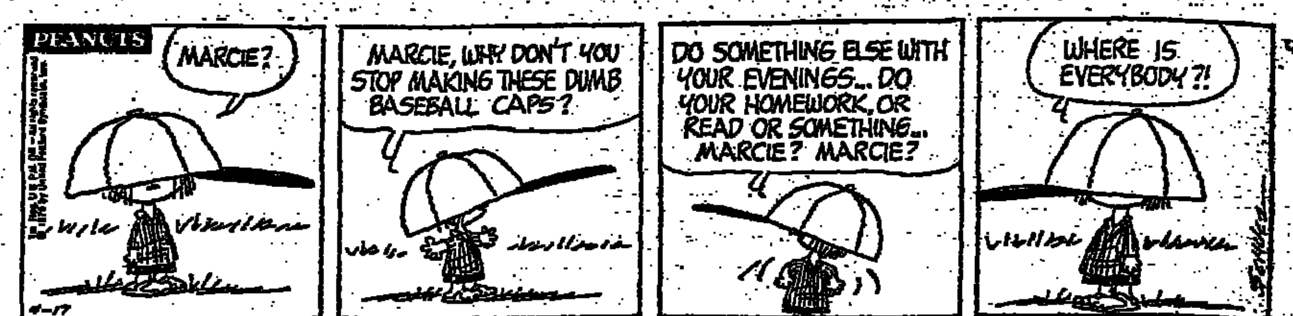
Toward the end, when she gets into modern Iceland, she is hit-and-miss. There also are a few extravagant statements. It is exuberant to write, as Mrs. Scherman does, that Reykjavik, a city of 80,000 or so, has its artists and musicians, but its output is still provincial.

What it does have—Mrs. Scherman glances off the subject without ever really coming to grips with it—is a social organization unparalleled anywhere else. Iceland may well be the only real democracy in the world—a country where class distinctions are unknown, where nobody is poor and nobody is very rich, where all men meet on an equal footing.

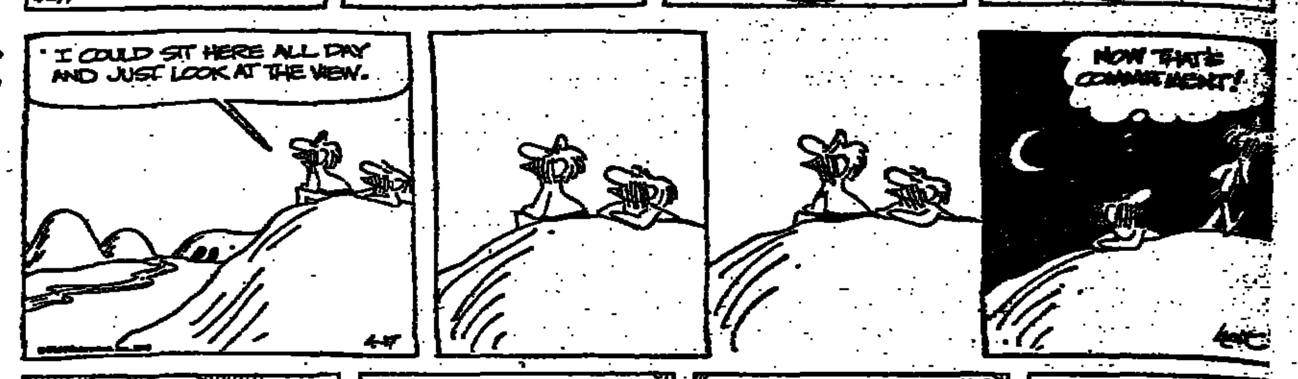
Perhaps only a small, isolated country could have worked out its structure in such a manner. The subject deserves full study by experts. In the meantime there is Mrs. Scherman's charming and discursive book to whet the appetite and perhaps prompt a visit to this lovely, unusual country from the curious.

*Harold Schonberg covered the Spassky-Fischer chess match for The New York Times.*

PEANUTS




B.C.




BLONDIE



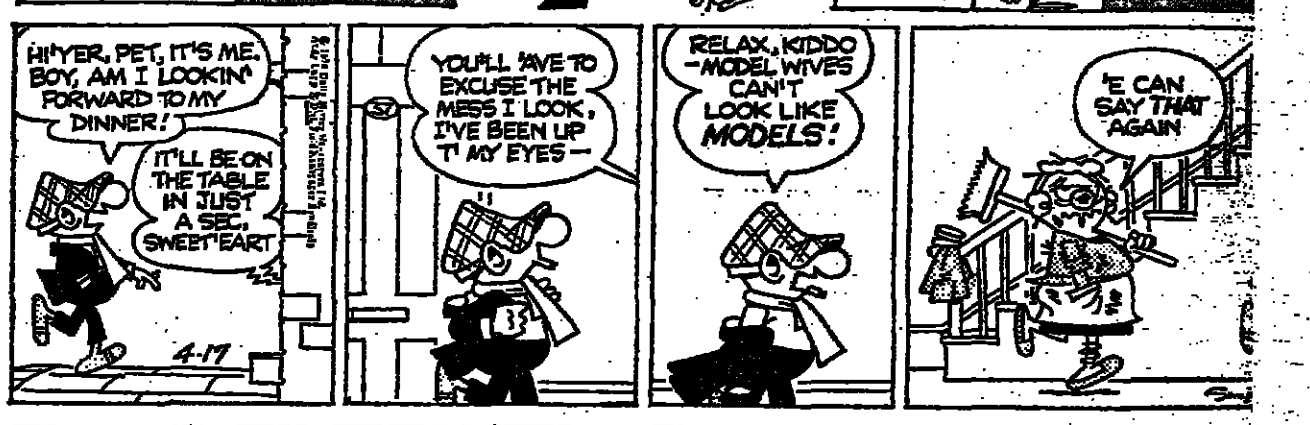

BEETLE BAILEY



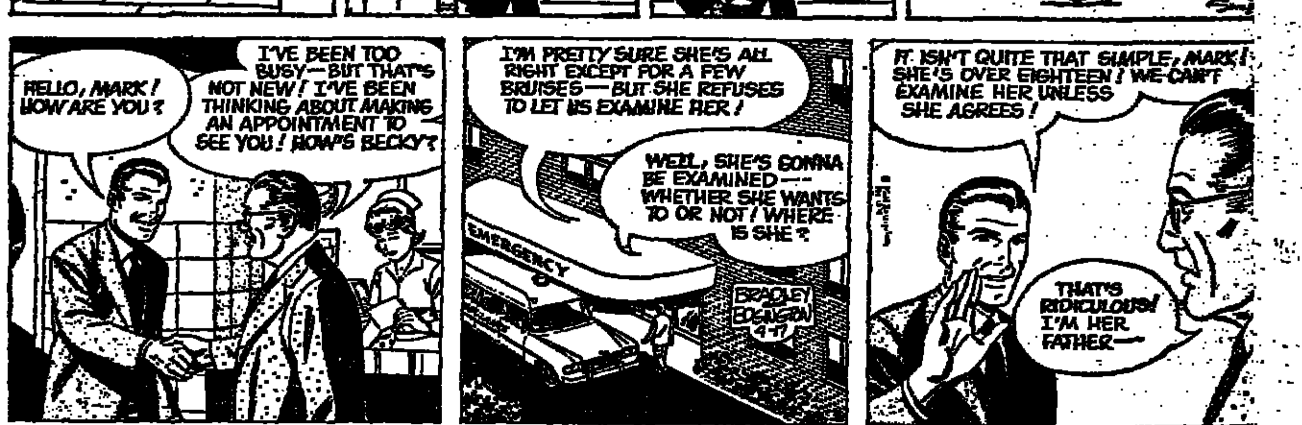

WIZARD of ID




ANDY CAPP

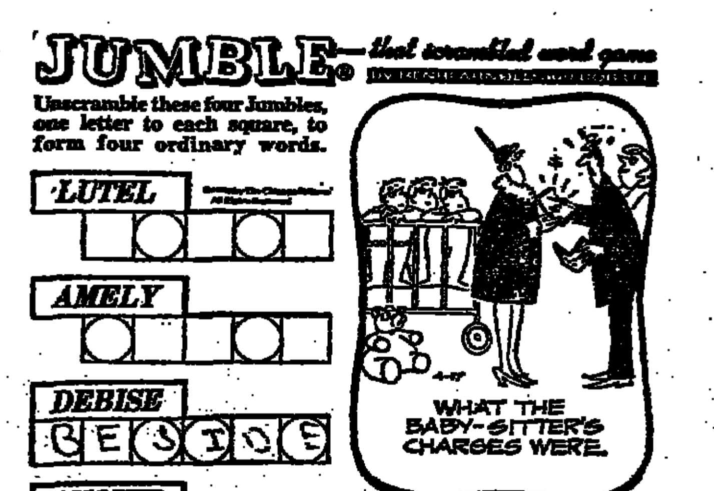



REX MORGAN, M.D.

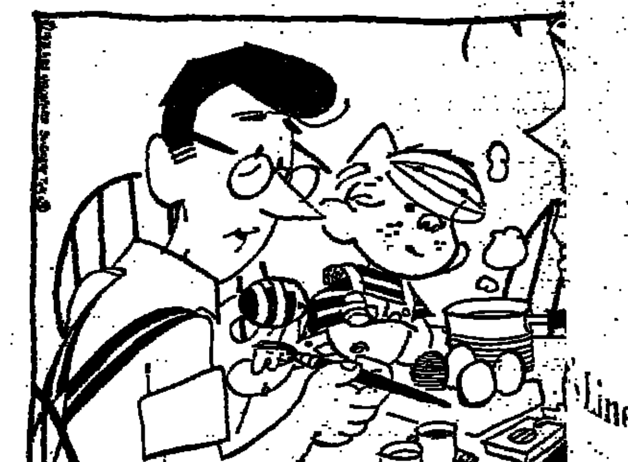



RIP KIRBY




DENNIS THE MENACE



"DO YOU WANT TO EXPLAIN TO HIM WHY A RABBIT [...] CHICKEN EGGS ON EASTER?"

مكتبة الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

# ...n Pitches 4-Hitter, ...eats Kansas City, 5-1

...CITY, April 16 (UPI). ...an, showing no ill ef... off-season elbow sur... ...ired four hits and ...gine last night while ...e batted in two runs ...-inning single to give ...lia Angels a 5-1 vic... ...e Kansas City Royals. ...gave up only one hit ...nings but walked six ...opener to Oakland, ...n picking up his ini... ...tory. He got his bid ...t in the fifth inning ...Patek, who singled ...ond, scored on Frank ...ble.

...winning its second ...r losing its first four ...a 1-0 lead in the ...when Dave Collins ...a single, stole second, ...rd on Jerry Remy's ...d scored on a wild ...Royals' starter Paul ...ho suffered his sec...

...ls added two third... ...on singles by Andy ... Orlando Ramirez ...and scored single ...e fifth and sixth

**...ox 8, Red Sox 4**

...Buddy Bradford hit ...doubles and a single ...three runs and score... as Chicago took ad... ...hoddy Boston field... ...t the Red Sox, 8-4. ...rian Downing batted ... one with a homer ...d inning and another ...gled home Bradford. ...ubled, in the third. ...ed scored a run in ... a single by Brad... ...en base and a hit ...es which fell between ...nd the pitcher. Brad...



Associated Press.

ROUGH GOING—Cubs' Andy Thornton fails to break up double play as Mets' second baseman Felix Millan relays to first base to get Manny Trillo. New York won, 10-8.

...ford scored when nobody covered home.

**Mets 10, Cubs 8**

At Chicago, Dave Kingman continued his torrid hitting, driving in five runs with a pair of homers—including a three-run ninth-inning blast—to power New York to a 10-8 victory over the Cubs, breaking a three-game losing streak.

Kingman's game-winning hit followed singles to Del Unser and John Milner and climaxed a five-run comeback. It was his third homer in two games against Chicago and his fourth of the season.

**Braves 10, Reds 5**

At Atlanta, Ken Henderson and Lee Lacy drove in three runs each to pace the Braves to a 10-5 victory over previously unbeaten Cincinnati.

Henderson, obtained from the Chicago White Sox, had three hits, singled home two runs in the first inning and singled home another run in the sixth.

Lacy, a former Dodger, doubled home a run in the third, then scored on a sacrifice fly, and singled home two runs in the fourth.

# Cavaliers Edge Bullets In NBA Playoff Series

LANDOVER, Md., April 16 (UPI).—Bobby (Bingo) Smith hit a 25-foot jump shot with two seconds remaining last night to give the Cleveland Cavaliers an 80-79 victory over the Washington Bullets, evening the National Basketball Association quarterfinal best-of-seven series at one game apiece.

Smith led the Cavaliers, who held the Bullets scoreless in the final 3:18, with 17 points, while Dick Snyder had 16 points. Phil Chenier led the Bullets with 19 points, 13 of them in the first half.

The Bullets got their final points on a basket by Dave Bing to take a 79-74 lead. Jim Chones and Jim Cleamons scored baskets for the Cavaliers at the 1:23 and 1:00 marks to make the score 79-78. Then the turnover derby began.

Trying to run out the clock, Bing was called for a palming violation with six seconds left. The Cavaliers worked the ball to Smith, a 6-foot-6 forward, who put home the final shot.

**Suns 116, Sonics 111**

At Seattle, Phoenix strung together five free throws in the last 19 seconds of the game to overcome an incredible fourth-quarter performance by Fred Brown and defeat the Sonics, 116-111, to even their NBA quarterfinal series at one game each.

Brown riddled the Suns for 16 consecutive points and put the Sonics apparently out of reach at 107-101 with only 2:50 remaining to play. After a basket by Brown made it 109-105 with 1:26 to play, the Suns got back-to-back baskets from Tom Van Arsdale and Paul Westphal to even the count.

**Braves 95, 76ers 89**

At Philadelphia, Bob McAdoo scored 36 points and Jim McMillian added six clutch points in the last 1:23 to lead Buffalo to a 95-89 victory over the 76ers, giving the Braves a 1-0 lead in a best-of-three NBA qualifying series.

With Buffalo leading, 87-85, McMillian hit on four foul shots and a 20-foot jumper to give the Braves the advantage in the first-round series.

**Pistons 126, Bucks 123**

At Detroit, George Trapp scored 11 of his 13 points in the fourth quarter and came up with a key block that gave the Pistons a 126-123 victory over Milwaukee, evening their best-of-three series at one game apiece.

Detroit blew a 14-point lead as Bob Lanier, who had 35 points, sat out much of the second quarter and part of the fourth with foul trouble before finally drawing his sixth with 36 seconds to play. But Trapp blocked a layup attempt by Gary Brokaw, who scored 19 points starting in place of injured Jim Price, with 32 seconds to play to preserve a 124-121 Detroit lead.

**Thursday's Games**

Cleveland 80, Washington 79 (Smith 17, Snyder 16; Chenier 19, Bing 16). Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.

Buffalo 95, Philadelphia 89 (McAdoo 36, McMillian 23, Carter 30, McGinnis 20). Buffalo leads best-of-3 series, 1-0.

Detroit 126, Milwaukee 123 (Lanier 35, Rowe 20; Winters 31, Dandridge 31). Best-of-3 series tied, 1-1.

Phoenix 116, Seattle 111 (Adams 27, Westphal 22; Brown 48, Burleson 33). Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.

## *Green Leading Champion Golf*

CARLSBAD, Calif., April 16 (UPI).—Hubert Green, a three-time winner already this year, shot a 3-under-par 69 yesterday for a two-shot lead in the first round of the $225,000 Tournament of Champions.

Defending champion Al Geiberger, Don January and Australian Bruce Crampton, were tied for second.

Ray Floyd, who won the Masters by eight strokes last week in Augusta, posted the high score of the day, a 6-over 78.

## Marbles Title Is Retained by U.S. Shooters

CRAWLEY, England, April 16 (UPI).—Four U.S. teen-agers beat all challengers today to win the 51st annual Marbles Championship for the second year in succession.

The team's captain, Ray Jarrel, 16, of Whitesville, W. Va., was the tournament hero. He trounced a more experienced British team by knocking 25 marbles out of the playing ring in succession in two games without allowing the opponents to score.

The rest of the team—Larry Kokos, 15; Jerry Mages, 15, and Ray Morgano, 19—only had to sit back and watch their captain work.

"It was all part of the plan," said the team's coach, Walter Lease. "We sent Mages in first to break up the marbles in the center and we knew Ray could do the rest."

A stronger showing by the veteran British team was expected, since two members, Len Smith and his son, Alan, hold world singles championships. Len was champion for 15 years and Alan is the current singles champion.

Seven countries were represented at the meet, including Belgium, the West Indies, South Africa, Scotland and Ireland.

## *Russians Triumphant In Hockey Tourney*

KATOWICE, Poland, April 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union defeated West Germany, 8-2, last night in the eighth day of the World Ice Hockey Championships.

But Russians Alexander Maltsev and Sergei Kapustin were injured and their coach said they probably wouldn't play tomorrow in a crucial match against Czechoslovakia, which leads in the standings.

## Zechmeister Is First In Etna Slalom Event

CATANIA, Sicily, April 16 (UPI).—West German Marianne Zechmeister won the women's slalom today in the Etna six-day international skiing contest.

Switzerland's Rosemarie Enz was second and Austrian Maria Schlechter, winner of Wednesday's giant slalom, was third.

## WHA Playoff

**Thursday's Game**

San Diego 5, Phoenix 1 (Wall, Tidey, Devine, Lacroix, Mrenz; Connor). Best-of-5 series tied, 2-2.

# Montreal Has Lead of 3-0 in NHL Playoffs

CHICAGO, April 16 (UPI).—Guy Lafleur scored from just outside the crease with 13 seconds to play last night to give the Montreal Canadiens a 2-1 victory over the Chicago Black Hawks and a 3-0 lead in games in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup quarterfinal series.

Lafleur got the chance for the game-winning shot when Steve Shutt passed the puck across the goal mouth to give Lafleur an open shot at the net.

Chicago tied the score with only 2:11 left to play when Pit Martin beat Canadiens' goalie Ken Dryden on a 15-footer from the left side. But the Canadiens dominated play in the final minute and came up with the game-winner.

**Kings 6, Bruins 4**

At Inglewood, Calif., Marcel Dionne broke a 3-3 tie by rifling in a long shot with 17:09 remaining for his third goal of the game to power Los Angeles to a 6-4 triumph over Boston as the Kings took a 2-1 advantage in their Stanley Cup series.

Insurance goals by Don Kozak at 8:13 and Bob Nevin at 12:57 capped Los Angeles's three-goal third-period onslaught against goalie Gilles Gilbert. Gilbert had shut out the Kings, 4-0, in the first game of the playoffs, before Los Angeles came back to win, 3-2, in overtime in the second match Tuesday night.

**Maple Leafs 5, Flyers 4**

At Toronto, the Maple Leafs broke a three-year jinx against Philadelphia with a 5-4 victory in a game marred by a fight and penalties. Philadelphia leads the series, 2-1.

Referee Dave Newell assessed a total of 42 penalties, which included four game misconducts. Philadelphia established a new team record of 28 penalties in a game.

**Islanders 5, Sabres 3**

At Uniondale, N.Y., Billy MacMillan and Billy Harris scored goals 35 seconds apart in the third period as the Islanders achieved their first home ice victory against the Buffalo Sabres, 5-3.

Buffalo leads the best-of-seven NHL playoffs series, 2-1.

MacMillan scored his second Stanley Cup playoff goal, and also his second playoff game-winning goal, when he knocked in his own rebound at 11:04 of the final period, standing to the left of Buffalo goaltender Gerry Desjardins, to break a 3-3 tie.

**Thursday's Games**

Montreal 2, Chicago 1 (Lafleur, Lambert; Martin). Montreal leads best-of-7 series, 2-0.

Toronto 5, Philadelphia 4 (Alexander, Garland, Thompson, Turnbull. Weir; Dornhoefer, Clarke, Barber, J. Watson). Philadelphia leads best-of-7 series, 2-1.

N.Y. Islanders 5, Buffalo 3 (Harris 2, MacMillan, Drury, Parise; Martin, Luce, Perreault). Buffalo leads best-of-7 series, 2-1.

Los Angeles 6, Boston 4 (Dionne 3, Nevin, Murphy, Kozak; Sheppard, Park, Smith, Marcotte). Los Angeles leads best-of-7 series, 2-1.

# *It Was a Grand Homecoming for the Yankees*

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—The first pitch ever thrown in Yankee Stadium II was a ball too high for the strike zone, and so were the next three. The first strike was swatted into the visitors' bullpen beyond left-center for two runs. The first foul tore through the screen behind the plate and struck a customer. Down four runs to none inside three innings, the good guys came on to win the first baseball game, 11-4.

And so, in a confusion of mixed blessings, the wandering Yankees came home to the Bronx yesterday to be welcomed to their $100-million playground by 52,613 clients, some of whom will be paying for the park as long as taxes are collected.

Homeless for two seasons and also-rans for 11, the Yankees were leading the American League East when they returned to the real estate they used to bestride like a colossus. Before their biggest opening day crowd in 30 years, they launched their 74th New York season on a flood of sentimental remembrance.

Heroes of the past were displayed in job lots—Whitey Witt, Joe Dugan, Waite Hoyt, Bob Shawkey, Oscar Roettger and Hinky Haines from the team that opened Yankee Stadium I in 1923; Mrs. Babe Ruth and Mrs. Lou Gehrig, widows of the old park's chief gods; football players who flexed their muscles on this landscape, like Army's Arnold Tucker and Johnny Lujack of Notre Dame; Johnny Unitas, Jim Parker and Weeb Ewbank of the Baltimore Colts; Kyle Rote and Frank Gifford of the Giants; Joe Louis, who was knocked out by Max Schmeling here and knocked Schmeling out; men of distinction like Jim Farley and Toots Shor, and Yankee stars of the 1940s and 1950s—Joe DiMaggio, Whitey Ford, Yogi Berra, Mickey Mantle, Elston Howard.

Even the invocation recalled happier times than Yankee fans have known in recent years, for it was delivered by Bobby Richardson, second baseman in the glory days. He said that in God's eyes the elegant playground, magnificent edifice though it might be, ran second to the immortal souls it held. As invocations go, it was a smasher, and when Richardson was through, Robert Merrill stepped up as the designated baritone to deal with the national anthem as only Robert Merrill can.

The Yankees were pleased to discover that their dugout was a padded cell. A few more games like yesterday's and it will come in handy. The padding covers the dugout ceiling, which is so low that an excited leap from the bench almost surely produces a fractured skull. The visitors' dugout has not been padded, but yesterday's visitors, the Minnesota Twins, made no complaint about that. It has been a long time since anything excited them.

The Twins were like tourists. Rubbering around. "Where are the rooftops?" one asked. "Out there," he was told, "beyond the bleachers, people used to watch from apartment houses and the elevated station of the subway. All you can see now is the top of the Bronx County Courthouse."

The $3 million scoreboard didn't work, so no batting orders were posted, no out-of-town scores displayed. Numbers on some uniforms disagreed with the numbers on the scorecard. Press-box accommodations were hopelessly inadequate for a grand opening, but the working area will seem spacious in August. The park's small flaws will be remedied, and time will tell about the team.

"You know something?" a customer said in the ninth inning. "The Yankees don't look bad." They had just scored six runs in the eighth.

# Vilas, Meiler Advance in WCT

MONTE CARLO, April 16 (AP).—Argentinian Guillermo Vilas and Karl Meiler of West Germany won berths today in the semifinals of the Monaco International Tennis Tournament, a WCT qualifier.

Vilas rolled over Ray Moore of South Africa, 6-1, 6-2; Meiler easily took the final set of his match with Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union. They were even, 6-4, 3-6, when failing light stopped play last night, and Meiler won the final set, 6-1.

François Jauffret of France defeated Italian Adriano Panatta in the other quarterfinal, 6-3, 6-4.

Meiler will meet Poland's Wojtek Fibak, who upset Bjorn Borg, and Jauffret will play Vilas.

**Rosewall Is Victor**

CHARLOTTE, N.C., April 16 (UPI).—Top-seeded Ken Rosewall easily defeated fellow Australian Geoff Masters, 6-2, 6-3, last night to advance to the semifinals of the $60,000 NCNB Tennis Classic.

Third-seeded Dick Stockton suffered a pulled stomach muscle and withdrew from the tournament, giving Vitas Gerulaitis a quarterfinal victory by default.

The 41-year-old Rosewall moved out to a 3-0 lead in the first set and easily took the 6-2 victory as he broke Masters's serve for the third time.

Rosewall, winner of the tournament in 1972 and 1973, admitted his performance was not as good as the previous night when he defeated Harold Solomon, 6-2, 6-1.

Rosewall's semifinal match against Gerulaitis tomorrow will be his first tournament action against the 21-year-old. In other quarterfinal action, second-seeded Eddie Dibbs will play Cliff Richey and Tony Roche meets Ross Case, who defeated John Newcombe Wednesday.

**Nastase Beats Alexander**

HONOLULU, April 16 (UPI).—Ilie Nastase scored straight sets of 6-3, 6-4, 7-6 last night over John Alexander to win $10,000 in a World Championship Tennis Challenge Cup match here.

Nastase, with a 2-0 record in the Cup series, meets Rod Laver on Sunday morning. Australian Alexander has been eliminated from the round-robin tournament.

# ...65 Cars ...h 1st Leg ...fari Rally

...April 16 (Reuters).—...mud-spattered, some... ...ged cars drove into ...y after the grueling, ...first leg of the Safari ...g 41 crashed, maroon... ...ten down along the ...

...as a factory-entered ...driven by two Britons, ...hta and Mike Doughty. ...ind was a factory... ...ncer 1600 driven by ...nder Singh and David ...

...o won in 1965 and 1974, ...he first man to win ...roughest rally a third ...

...f 65 cars started yes... ...flash floods, overnight ...and early mechanical ...38 out of the race ...urs. Another three ...t later going to Mom... ...the way back. One ...as a factory-entered ...iven by Hannu Mik... ...land and Jean Todt ...whose engine blew up. ...inishers included the ...red Lancia Stratos ... Sandro Munari and ...a, who were having ...epaired before check... ...ace repairs are not ...r check-in until they ... off again.

...er the 2,208-kilometer ...as another factory... ...tsun 710 driven by ... Howard Lawrence ... Derek Pavely.

...e Datsuns followed, ... factory-entered car ... Tanzanians Zully ...and Nizar Jivani, and ...l a private entry ... Kenyans Robert Col... ...Bernd Ender.

... sixth were Britons ...land and Brian Bur... ...geot 504 and Kenyans ...te and Chris Bates in ...

...drivers face a treach... ...ntainous run of 876 ...on the 4,950-kilometer ...more casualties are ...Last year, it was the ...which took the high... ...cars.

## ...yclist Killed

...April 16 (Reuters). ...elli, a 28-year-old Ana... ...er, was killed today ...otorcycle hit a safety ...bout 150 mph during ... the Australian Grand ...

## ...kating Record

...7, April 16 (UPI).—The ...n's Alexander Safro... ...world record in men's ... speed skating today ...le of 1 minute 15.01 ...le Tass news agency ...

## Major League Standings

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

**Eastern Division**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 4 | 1 | .800 | — |
| Milwaukee | 2 | 1 | .667 | 1 |
| Detroit | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 1/2 |
| Baltimore | 2 | 3 | .400 | 2 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 2 | .333 | 2 |
| Boston | 2 | 4 | .333 | 2 1/2 |

**Western Division**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | 5 | 1 | .833 | — |
| Chicago | 3 | 1 | .750 | 1 |
| Oakland | 3 | 3 | .500 | 2 |
| Minnesota | 2 | 4 | .333 | 3 |
| California | 2 | 4 | .333 | 3 |
| Kansas City | 1 | 3 | .250 | 3 |

**Thursday's Results**

Chicago 8, Boston 4.
New York 11, Minnesota 4.
California 5, Kansas City 1.

**Friday's Games**

Cleveland at Kansas City, n.
Milwaukee at Texas, n.
Detroit at California, n.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**Eastern Division**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 4 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| Chicago | 4 | 2 | .667 | 1 |
| New York | 3 | 2 | .600 | 1 |
| Montreal | 2 | 3 | .400 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 3 | .250 | 3 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 4 | .200 | 3 1/2 |

**Western Division**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 4 | 1 | .800 | — |
| San Diego | 3 | 2 | .600 | 1 |
| Atlanta | 2 | 2 | .500 | 1 |
| Houston | 2 | 3 | .500 | 1 1/2 |
| San Francisco | 2 | 3 | .400 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 0 | 4 | .000 | 3 1/2 |

**Thursday's Results**

New York 10, Chicago 8.
Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 3.
Montreal 6, Philadelphia 5.
Atlanta 10, Cincinnati 5.

**Friday's Games**

New York at Pittsburgh, n.
Los Angeles at Atlanta, n.
San Diego at Houston, n.
San Francisco at Cincinnati, n.

# ...hursday's Line Scores

...TIONAL LEAGUE

...028 102 100—10 13 2
...034 000 100— 8 9 0

...lal (4), Webb (6), Lock... ...nd Hodges, Stearns (6); ...bn (5), P. Reuschel (6), ...Detorre (8) and Swisher. W—*Lockwood* (7-1). L—... HR—Kingman (8d and (1st).

...200 001 000—3 5 1
...500 000 40x—9 10 1

Wallace (5), Brabosky ...mons; Rooker, Hernandez ...sullen. W—Rooker (1-0). ...n (1-1). HR—Smith (1st), Stargell (1st).

...000 100 200—3 12 1
...000 000 20x—3 9 1

...i (4), Garber (6), McGraw ...me; Frytman, Murray (6), ... and Carter. W—Frytman ...last (0-1). HR—Lumaski ...son (1st).

Cincinnati 010 001 201— 5 10 1
*Atlanta* 023 201 10x—10 10 2

Billingham; Zachry (3), Borbon (5), McEnaney (7) and Bench; Niekro (2-0) and Pocoroba. L—Billingham (1-1).

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Minnesota 201 000 100— 4 5 1
New York 001 400 06x—11 14 2

Goltz, Albury (4), Lubber (6), Burgmeier (9) and Wynegar; May, Tidrow (3), Lyle (8) and Munson. W—Tidrow (1-0). L—Albury (3-1). HR—Ford (2d).

Chicago 111 202 001—8 12 1
Boston 000 040 000—4 9 2

B. Johnson, Carroll (6) and Downing; Wise, Pole (4) and Pick. W—B. Johnson (1-0). L—Wise (0-1). HR—Downing (1st); Bradford (1st), Carbo (1st).

California 100 011 000—3 10 0
Kansas City 000 010 000—1 4 1

Ryan (2-1) and Ercheberren; Splittorff, Littell (5), Sadecki (8) and Healy. L—Splittorff (0-2).


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## Art Buchwald

# 'Ethnic Purity'

WASHINGTON—Former Gov. Jimmy Carter introduced a phrase into the campaign that may haunt him right up until nomination day in New York City. To most people "ethnic purity" meant keeping their neighborhoods the way they are.



Buchwald

While ethnic purity may be something new in politics, any kid raised in a large city knows about it from the age of 6 and many grown-ups still carry the nightmares of it to this day. A city like New York, for example, had its Irish, Italian, Spanish, black and Jewish neighborhoods, and these territories, for most kids, were as well guarded as any Iron Curtain country.

To pass through another's ethnic neighborhood was a dangerous, foolhardy thing that could lead to anything from a bloody nose to physical torture.

This is how it went for many kids in my day, and for all I know it is still going on in various ethnic communities of our nation.

"Hey, creep, what are you doing in our neighborhood?"

"I was just passing through on my way to the movie theater on 14th Street."

"That's a likely story. You was coming into our neighborhood to spy on us, weren't you?"

"No, I swear I wasn't. I didn't look to the right or to the left. I have no idea what the neighborhood looks like. Honest."

"How come you don't go to the movie theater in your own neighborhood?"

"I seen the picture there—three times. John Garfield is playing in a new movie at the Loew's. I'll be out of here in three hours."

"How would you like it if one of us went to a movie in your neighborhood?"

"It wouldn't matter to me at all. Honest. Just last week I saw one of your people in a movie in our neighborhood and it didn't bother me. I hardly noticed him."

"Well, if it didn't bother you, how come you noticed him in the first place?"

"He smelled from garlic, and I was sitting in front of him."

"You don't like people who smell from garlic?"

"I didn't say that. I just said I smelled the garlic and I knew he was from the neighborhood."

"And I suppose you told all the people in your neighborhood there was a guy in your theater smelling from garlic."

"I didn't have to. They could all smell the garlic too."

"So what did you do?"

"We didn't do anything—except move away from him."

"You didn't tell him he shouldn't be in your neighborhood?"

"I didn't. Maybe somebody else did. I can't remember. Look, we have nothing against you people. It's the Irish kids we don't want in our neighborhood. They know better than to come in our neighborhood, but your people are welcome any time."

* * *

"That's a bunch of baloney, you creep. We're going to have to teach you a lesson."

"Listen, I just remembered. I don't really want to see the John Garfield movie. Blindfold me and I'll be out of here before you know it."

"We're not going to let you go back to your own neighborhood without something to remember us by. If we let one guy walk through everybody will think they can come into our territory to go to a movie."

"That is a problem and I respect you for it. I shall inform the kids in my neighborhood that if they want to go to a movie in your neighborhood they will have to ask permission first."

"Not so fast. Put up your fists."

"Really, I don't want to fight. You've made a very strong case for not wanting strangers in your neighborhood, and I'm very glad you explained it to me."

Pow! "Let that be a lesson to you, knothead. The next time it will be more than your nose."

So when Jimmy Carter raised the question of "ethnic purity" it wasn't just black vs. white. He struck a chord in every ethnic city kid who ever made the mistake of wandering into somebody else's ethnically pure neighborhood.

## La Scala Board Issues Ultimatum To Italy Ministry

MILAN, April 16 (UPI).—La Scala, which already has lost its general manager and musical director, will lose its administrative board too unless the Italian government grants the opera house urgently needed extra financial help within two weeks.

The board issued the ultimatum at an emergency session to discuss the "irrevocable" resignation of Paolo Grassi as general manager. Grassi's resignation was followed by that of conductor Claudio Abbado.

The board agreed to tell Adolfo Sarti, minister of tourism and entertainment, that it considered it "impossible to continue to manage La Scala and still maintain the present artistic level."

Socialist Mayor Aldo Aniasi, the board president, asked for a blanket resignation of all 17 members to force Mr. Sarti's ministry "to assume complete responsibility for the management of La Scala."

Deciding against quitting immediately, the board said that it would meet again April 30 "to examine the eventual new acts and facts which in government, parliamentary or local areas might happen in the meantime."

## *Cyprus Asks Halt To Sale in London*

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 16 (Reuters).—The Antiquities Department of the Cyprus government has asked international organizations to help prevent the auction in London later this month of items from a private archaeological collection in Famagusta.

Christie's auction house in London confirmed this week that antiquities from Cyprus comprising pottery, stone figurines and pendants said to date back to 3000 BC would be sold anonymously on April 27.



Associated Press.

**Gone are the Gorbals (above) and many other old slums. They have been replaced by new slums.**

# Glasgow: Good Intentions Gone Wrong

By Peter T. Kilborn

GLASGOW (NYT).—Rickets used to be called "the Glasgow disease." In those days the Bridgeton Billy Boys and the Calton Tongs hacked each other up in dance-hall brawls. The city whose giant shipyards launched the Queen Mary and two Queen Elizabeths was better known for the Gorbals, an endless slum of Victorian tenement houses.

Thirty years later, the biggest city in Scotland is a vastly different city. But despite a deluge of billions of dollars in government aid, many responsible people in Glasgow think the city is little better off.

"By any statistic you can name," said James Trevithick, an economist at Glasgow University, "Glasgow comes out at the bottom in Britain and probably in all of Europe." Last year, the British government produced census data showing that the Glasgow region harbored 95 per cent of the country's most deprived areas, compared with 1.7 per cent in London.

Glasgow is a case of good intentions gone awry, of bold but short-sighted planning, of internal political rivalries and conflicts between local government and the tiers above it.

### New Slums

Politicians and civil servants have seeded the urban terrain with housing projects that are blighted by flaws and oversights of the sort that sometimes afflict private developers' projects in American cities and towns. New slums have replaced old slums.

Glasgow today is being compared with New York City. Bankruptcy isn't an issue, but, by British standards, crime and vandalism, disease, alcoholism and poverty are acute. Growing industries and young middle-income families have fled to low-tax havens in the suburbs, leaving behind dying industries, the old, the poor and isolated enclaves of the rich.

"In Glasgow," said Alan Devereux, managing director of Scotcros Ltd., a diversified company here, "there are only two levels of society—the ruling class and the working class. There are no technicians, managers or engineers."

***In Glasgow there are only two classes of society left—the ruling class and the working class.***

"Glasgow was built on shipbuilding, steel and coal," said Steven Hamilton, the city's director of administrative and legal services. "The coal seams are exhausted," Mr. Hamilton went on. "Iron ore has run out. And no one builds big ocean liners." Like many other city officials, Mr. Hamilton lives in the suburbs.

Some officials are worried, defensive and even jumpy over the failure to rehabilitate Glasgow. "Don't denigrate the city!" said Lord Provost Peter McCann; the title is the largely powerless equivalent of mayor. "It's the central government that suffers the embarrassment," he said, "not me!"

Regardless of whose fault they are, the problems are strikingly obvious. Glasgow has bulldozed away the Gorbals and many of the other old slums. Many of the former tenants have been moved to new high-rise buildings in the Gorbals area and to two-to-five-story structures on sprawling new housing "estates" on the fringe of the city.

The new developments are all but void of anything but housing. In such fringe communities as Pollok, Nitshill and Castlemilk, there are barely any shops, schools, libraries, laundromats, theaters, churches, meeting places or factories where the residents might work.

"The government built houses," said Mr. McCann, "and forgot about filling in the environmental amenities."

The price has been flagrant vandalism. Juveniles have shattered as many as half the windows in some of the structures on the fringe estates. Stairwells everywhere are awash with spray-paint graffiti. There is litter, there are expanses of mud between many of the buildings and there are stray dogs.

### The Monoliths

Residents of the fringe estates and the high-rise structures complain not only of the lack of community facilities but as well of rat infestation, poor maintenance, malfunctioning elevators and shoddy construction that results in water leakage. Clearly, these are not always happy places to live.

"Each monolith stands, ah'd and oh'd," a local poet, Edwin Morgan, writes in a collection called "Glasgow Sonnets," "and stalled lifts generating high-rise blues can be set loose, but stalled lives never budge."

All such housing is government-owned, managed and subsidized. Seventy-five per cent of Glasgow's population of 800,000—a decline from a million 20 years ago—lives in such housing. The average rent for a family of four is $7.37 a week, half what it costs the state and local governments to own the average apartment.

The low rents, 12 per cent of the average British worker's weekly wage, haven't been inducement enough to attract the type of occupant the city seeks. The explanation lies outside the city in new towns.

The first new town was East Kilbride, created after World War II to relieve the population pressure on Glasgow's slums. It is a community of small, undistinguished multiple dwellings, but there are countless shops and other facilities and the town is surrounded by bustling new offices and factories. There is no evidence of vandalism.

East Kilbride was able to set stiff entry requirements for its subsidized housing. The town attracted Glasgow's skilled workers, insurance salesmen, technicians and office workers. Today, it exudes a lively, workingclass prosperity.

# PEOPLE: *A Model for Callaway Resort*

The model in the ads for Howard Callaway's Crested Butte, Colo., ski resort is **Ione Haskell**. Her father, Sen. **Floyd Haskell**, is conducting hearings on whether Callaway, a former secretary of the Army, used political influence to get concessions from the U.S. Forest Service. Miss Haskell, 25, models part-time while working in a Denver advertising agency: "My dad doesn't know about my individual assignments." An aide to Haskell said the $150 modeling job was completed 10 days before the hearings were announced. The senator's reaction, an aide said, was "kind of one of those 'It's a small world, isn't it?' things."

* * *

"If a thin, windblown man arrives on a bicycle, that will be my husband," declared **Polly Burch** as she checked into a Miami hotel for the Easter holidays after flying from Hyannis, Mass., with her daughter, Donna, 14. Sure enough, **Donald Burch**, 47, arrived this week, after 12 days on the road. "I feel good all over—I've done my thing," Burch said. He will, however, fly back to Massachusetts and have his bike shipped home.

* * *

"Rich Man, Poor Man," the TV serialization of Irwin Shaw's best-selling novel, got 23 nominations for Emmys this week in Los Angeles. But the nominations, said a spokesman for the Television Academy, were "a public relations disaster." There was a foulup in the voting procedure that eliminated several of the top-rated shows and their stars—among them "All in the Family." Even so, there were 342 nominations. The Emmys will be handed out on May 17.

* * *

Bass **Karl Ridderbusch** charged Friday in Salzburg that conductor **Herbert von Karajan** had "violated the human rules of the game" during rehearsals for this year's Easter Festival. Ridderbusch says he won't be going back to the festival next year. His statement came a few days after tenor **René Kollo** walked out on the title role of Wagner's "Lohengrin" and left Salzburg in anger. Kollo was replaced by **Karl Walter Böhm** of the Mannheim opera. Ridderbusch said Karajan staged rehearsals up to six hours long and even in the evening if he felt in the mood. The internationally known singer added that unions have no say in Salzburg. After leaving, Kollo declared that Karajan's production was "without any humanity and feeling." Karajan had no comment.

* * *

Reporter **Carl Bernstein** ("All the President's Men," "The Final Days") married author **Nora Ephron**, Esquire magazine editor-columnist, this week in New York. Among those present: Bernstein's partner, **Bob Woodward**.

* * *

"I want the people of Minnesota to know that I am outraged," declared Sen. **Walter Mondale**, son of a minister, explaining at a news conference this week how his byline happened to be sharing a magazine table of contents with such articles as "Erotic Diary of a Nympho Cheerleader." Genesis magazine, published "for sophisticated men," printed an excerpt from the Minnesota Democrat's book, "The Accountability Power," without his knowledge. Mondale said Wednesday to seek a refund from the book's publisher, McKay Co. And executive vice-president Kay, said the excerpt was sold for "$200 or $300." He said the magazine dropped from its "plain title" and its title, "sounds religious."

* * *

Prize time:

• Cartoonist John Larry of "B.C." and "The Wizard of Id," is the 1976 recipient of a prize awarded annually by the Swedish Academy of Cartoonists.

• Former Israeli premier Golda Meir is the winner of the AFL-CIO's A. Philip Randolph Award for Labor. Cited: her fight for human dignity and her role in creating the Free State of Israel.

• Seymour Hersh of the New York Times and Drew Pearson have been cited for "general excellence in investigative reporting." Hersh's exposing domestic spying by the CIA and U.S. efforts to destabilize the Chilean government of President Salvador Allende were cited. A special Distinguished Service Award went to Colin Cheshire for revealing how high officials and congressmen illegally kept gifts they received from foreign officials.

—SAMUEL


# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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